PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

ON THE HEALTH OF THE

CITY OF LIVERPOOL

DURING THE YEAR

1942

BY

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Medical Officer of Health.

LIVERPOOL
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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
LIVERPOOL.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you herewith my twelfth Annual Report, relating to the health of the City of Liverpool.

Owing to the war, and in order to comply with the Ministry of Health's circular on the subject, the report has been considerably curtailed. The various modifications suggested by the Minister have been carried out and the text has been limited to matters of special interest. I desire to acknowledge figures and information for inclusion in the Report from the various Heads of Departments and also from the officers of the various voluntary hospitals and charitable institutions.

The total number of births was 13,729, giving a birth-rate of 20·5 per 1,000 as contrasted with a figure of 19·4 for the previous year. The total number of deaths from all causes was 9,388, giving a general death-rate of 14·0 as compared with 19·3 in 1941. Infantile mortality showed a rate of 76 per 1,000 births. The birth-rate of 20·5 per 1,000 is still higher than that of England and Wales, which is 15·8 per 1,000. Fourteen deaths occurred from puerperal fever as contrasted with nine in 1941, and the maternal mortality rate was 2·38 per 1,000 births.

I should like to be permitted to express my thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the Corporation Committees concerned with the Public Health Department for the courtesy and kindness with which they have considered the various suggestions and recommendations made to them.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. FRAZER,
Medical Officer of Health.

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CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

SUMMARY

OF

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1942.

Area (land and inland water) ... ...27,321 Acres (43 sq. miles)				
Live Births 13,729		**Live Birth rate** ... 20·5 per 1,000 of estimated population.		
Deaths (all causes)	9,388	**Death rate** ...	14·0 per 1,000 of estimated population.	
Deaths (under 1 year of age)	1,039	**Infant Mortality rate**	76 per 1,000 live births	
Deaths from :—				
Seven principal Zymotic diseases	234	Zymotic death rate	0·35	per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	653	Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate	0·97	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	124	Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis death rate	0·18	
Respiratory diseases	1,366	Respiratory death rate	2·04	
Cancer	1,279	Cancer death rate	1·91	
Maternal Deaths	34	Maternal Mortality rate	2·38 per 1,000 births.	

BIRTHS.

The number of live births recorded during the year 1942 was 13,729, equal to a rate of 20·5 per 1,000 of the estimated resident mid-year population. Of the total births, 7,071 were males, and 6,658 were females. The number of illegitimate live births was 871 or 6·3 per cent. of the total births, 467 being males and 404 females.

The birth-rate in the City of Liverpool was considerably above the average of the great towns, which was 17·3 per 1,000 of the population, as well as of England and Wales taken as a whole, where the rate was 15·8 per 1,000.

The number of still-births registered was 552 as shown in the table below. This represented 38·6 per thousand of the total (live and still) births registered and 0·82 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

	LIVE BIRTHS.			STILL BIRTHS.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Legitimate ...	6,604	6,254	12,858	62	247	509
Illegitimate ...	467	404	871	222	21	43
	7,071	6,658	13,729	284	268	552

The following figures show not only an increase in the actual number of illegitimate births, but an increase in the proportion of illegitimate births when compared with 1938.

	Births.	Birth Rate.	Illegitimate Birth Rate per 1,000 population.	% of Total Births.	Total Illegitimate Births.
1938	16,175	18·7	0.89	4·8	771
1942	13,729	20·5	1·30	6·3	871

DEATHS.

The total deaths registered during the year numbered 9,388 (5,047 males and 4,341 females), equal to a death-rate of 14·0 per 1,000 of the estimated resident population. During the period since the commencement of the war the deaths of non-civilians were excluded for tabula-

tion elsewhere. The death-rate for England and Wales was 11·6 and that of the great towns was 13·3. The following table shows deaths at various age periods, expressed as a percentage of total deaths, for each year 1915 to 1942:—

Year	Under 5 years.	At Ages—Years.								
		5—	10—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60—	70—	80—	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
1915 ...	33	2	4	4	7	9	12	13	12	4	100
1916 ...	30	3	4	5	6	9	12	14	13	4	100
1917 ...	29	3	4	5	7	9	12	14	13	4	100
1918 ...	29	5	6	8	8	9	11	12	9	3	100
1919 ...	25	4	5	7	8	9	12	13	13	4	100
1915-1919 (average)	29	3	5	6	7	9	12	13	12	4	100
1920 ...	33	2	4	5	7	9	11	13	12	4	100
1921 ...	33	2	4	5	6	9	11	13	12	5	100
1922 ...	28	2	4	5	6	9	12	15	14	5	100
1923 ...	30	2	4	5	6	9	12	14	13	5	100
1924 ...	29	2	4	4	6	8	12	15	15	5	100
1920-1924 (average)	30	2	4	5	6	9	12	14	13	5	100
1925 ...	28	2	4	4	5	9	12	15	15	6	100
1926 ...	28	2	3	5	6	9	12	15	14	6	100
1927 ...	25	2	3	5	5	9	12	16	16	7	100
1928 ...	25	2	4	5	5	9	12	16	16	6	100
1929 ...	23	3	3	5	5	9	12	16	17	7	100
1925-1929 (average)	26	2	3	5	5	9	12	16	16	6	100
1930 ...	20	3	4	5	5	9	14	17	16	7	100
1931 ...	23	2	3	5	5	8	12	17	18	7	100
1932 ...	22	2	3	5	5	8	13	17	17	8	100
1933 ...	21	2	3	5	5	8	13	17	18	8	100
1934 ...	20	2	3	5	6	8	12	18	18	8	100
1930-1934 (average)	21	2	3	5	5	8	13	17	18	8	100
1935 ...	17	2	3	5	5	8	13	19	20	8	100
1936 ...	16	2	3	5	5	7	14	19	21	8	100
1937 ...	17	2	2	5	5	7	13	19	21	9	100
1938 ...	16	1	3	4	5	7	13	20	22	9	100
1939 ...	13	1	3	4	4	7	14	21	23	10	100
1935-1939 (average)	16	2	3	5	5	7	13	19	21	9	100
1940 ...	14	2	3	4	5	8	14	21	20	9	100
1941 ...	15	2	4	5	6	8	13	20	19	8	100
1942 ...	14	1	2	4	5	7	14	22	22	9	100

Deaths from certain Groups of Diseases in each decade from 1871 to 1940, and during 1941 and 1942.

Years.	(a) Infective diseases (less Diarrhœa and Influenza).	(b) Tubercular diseases.	(c) Respiratory diseases (including Influenza).	(d) Digestive diseases (including Diarrhœa).	Total Deaths from Classes (a), (b),(c) & (d)	(e) Cancer.	Total Deaths from all causes.
1871-1880	27,205	19,869	29,763	14,747	91,584	2,015	147,005
1881-1890	19,748	17,870	32,507	13,186	86,311	2,820	146,195
1891-1900	13,515	16,714	35,819	18,491	84,539	4,223	145,522
1901-1910	13,967	16,054	32,995	18,163	81,179	6,480	150,962
1911-1920	10,417	14,946	36,480	12,282	74,125	7,603	137,223
1921-1930	7,831	12,664	29,447	8,184	58,126	9,852	117,756
1931-1940	6,473	9,413	18,196	5,987	40,069	12,619	115,632
1941	623	846	2,226	447	4,142	1,211	13,253
1942	495	777	1,403	383	3,058	1,279	9,388

Deaths expressed as a percentage of total deaths from all causes (Proportionate Mortality).

1871-1880	19·2	13·5	20·2	10·0	62·9	1·4	100·0
1881-1890	14·1	12·7	23·2	9·4	59·4	2·0	100·0
1891-1900	9·3	10·8	24·6	12·7	57·4	2·9	100·0
1901-1910	8·6	10·6	21·8	12·0	53·0	4·3	100·0
1911-1920	7·9	10·9	27·3	8·9	55·0	5·5	100·0
1921-1930	6·6	10·7	25·0	6·9	49·4	8·4	100·0
1931-1940	5·6	8·1	15·7	5·2	34·7	10·9	100.0
1941	4·7	6·4	16·8	3·4	31·3	9·1	100·0
1942	5·3	8·3	14·9	4·1	32·6	13·6	100·0

Death Rates per 1,000 Population.

Years.	(a) Infective diseases (less Diarrhœa and Influenza).	(b) Tubercular diseases.	(c) Respiratory diseases (including Influenza).	(d) Digestive diseases (including Diarrhœa).	Total Deaths from (a), (b),(c) & (d)	(e) Cancer.	Total Deaths from all causes.
1871-1880	5·2	3·6	5·7	2·8	17·3	0·4	28·5
1881-1890	3·6	3·2	5·9	2·4	15·1	0·5	26·1
1891-1900	2·2	2·7	5·9	3·0	13·8	0·7	23·9
1901-1910	1·9	2·2	4·5	2·5	11·1	0·9	20·0
1911-1920	1·3	1·9	4·7	1·6	9·5	1·0	18·1
1921-1930	0·9	1·4	3·3	0·9	6·5	1·1	13·6
1931-1940	0·7	1·1	2·1	0·7	4·7	1·5	13·7
1941	0·9	1·2	3·2	0·6	5·9	1·8	19·3
1942	0·7	1·1	2·1	0·6	4·5	1·9	14·0

Death-Rates expressed as a percentage of the rates experienced in 1871-1880 (Index Numbers).

1871-1880	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1881-1890	69·0	88·0	104·0	85·7	89·1	125·0	91·0
1891-1900	42·0	75·0	104·0	107·2	79·3	175·0	84·0
1901-1910	36·0	61·0	79·0	89·3	64·3	225·0	70·0
1911-1920	26·0	50·0	83·0	56·7	56·0	250·0	67·0
1921-1930	17·1	40·0	58·8	36·8	38·5	280·0	47·7
1931-1940	13·5	30·6	36·8	25·0	27·2	375·0	48·1
1941	17·3	33·3	56·1	21·4	34·1	450·0	67·7
1942	13·5	30·6	36·8	21·4	26·0	475·0	49·1

Infant Mortality.

The following table shows the deaths and death-rates of infants under one year of age for the year 1942:—

	Infant Deaths.	Infant Death Rates.
All Infants	1,039	76 per 1,000 live births.
Legitimate Infants	946	74 „ legitimate live births.
Illegitimate Infants	93	107 „ illegitimate live births.

Analysis of causes of Infant Mortality in successive quinquennia 1896-1940, and the years 1941 and 1942 (A.)—Recorded Deaths.

ars.	1 Total Births.	2 Total Deaths Under 1 Year of Age.	3 General Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).	4 Tubercular Diseases.	5 Nervous Diseases	6 Respiratory Diseases	7 Digestive Diseases (including Diarrhœa.)	8 Malformations, Premature Birth, Marasmus, &c.	9 External Causes.
/1900	111,700	21,160	1,508	698	2,476	3,575	6,376	5,698	819
/1905	118,801	20,353	1,546	644	2,516	3,484	5,187	5,732	565
/1910	118,313	17,739	1,613	465	2,052	3,146	3,902	5,520	539
/1915	111,872	15,458	1,309	345	1,432	2,916	3,635	4,953	426
/1920	99,451	11,510	1,116	202	1,083	2,821	1,872	4,107	179
/1925	104,217	10,497	1,066	200	573	2,776	1,786	3,764	120
/1930	95,701	9,002	978	109	401	2,553	1,670	2,981	81
/1935	88,644	7,904	902	82	368	2,050	1,184	3,125	67
/1940	80,936	6,226	573	74	519	1,457	698	2,691	84
41	13,291	1,350	112	17	83	468	115	476	59
42	13,729	1,039	39	18	82	307	92	455	14

(B.)—Death Rates per 1,000 Births.

1900	*33·4	189	12·7	6·2	22·1	32·0	57·1	51·0	7·3
1905	33·4	172	13·0	5·5	21·2	29·3	43·7	48·1	4·7
1910	32·2	149	13·6	3·9	17·4	26·6	33·0	46·7	4·6
1915	29·3	137	11·6	3·1	12·8	26·1	32·5	43·1	3·8
1920	24·9	116	11·1	2·0	10·9	28·4	18·8	42·0	1·8
1925	25·1	100	10·2	1·9	5·5	26·6	17·1	36·1	1·2
1930	22·1	94	10·2	1·1	4·2	26·7	17·4	31·1	0·8
1935	20·5	89	10·1	0·9	4·2	23·1	13·4	35·3	0·8
1940	19·4	77	7·0	0·9	6·4	17.9	8·8	32·9	1.0
41	19·4	106	8·4	1·3	6·2	35·2	8·6	35·8	4·4
42	20·5	76	2·8	1·3	6·0	22·4	6·7	33·1	1·0

*In column 1 the rates indicate the number of births per 1,000 of the population.

(C.)—Death Rates expressed as a percentage of the rates recorded in 1896-1900.

Years.	1 Birth Rates.	2 Total Deaths Under 1 Year of Age.	3 General Diseases (excluding Tubercu-losis).	4 Tubercular Diseases.	5 Nervous Diseases.	6 Respira-tory Diseases.	7 Digestive Diseases (including Diarrhœa.)	8 Malforma-tions, Premature Birth, Maras-mus, &c.	9 Externa Causes
1896/1900	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1901/1905	100·0	91·0	102·3	89·3	95·9	91·5	76·5	94·0	65·7
1906/1910	93·0	78·6	107·1	62·9	78·6	83·1	57·8	91·0	63·0
1911/1915	87·0	72·5	91·9	50·0	57·9	81·5	56·9	84·0	52·1
1916/1920	76·0	61·4	87·4	32·2	49·3	88·7	32·7	82·0	25·5
1921/1925	75·1	54·9	80·3	30·6	24·9	84·7	29·9	70·8	16·4
1926/1930	66·2	49·7	80·3	17·7	18·9	83·5	30·4	60·9	11.(
1931/1935	61·4	47·2	79·5	14·8	18·9	72·2	23·4	69·2	10·
1936/1940	58·1	40·7	55·1	14·5	29·0	55·9	15·4	64·5	13·
1941	58·1	56·1	66·1	20·9	28·1	110·0	15·1	70·2	60·
1942	61·4	40·2	22·0	20·9	27·1	70·0	11·7	64·9	13·

CANCER.

There was an increase in the number of deaths recorded from cancer, namely, 1,279, as compared with 1,211 in 1941, this being equivalent to a death-rate of 1·9 per 1,000 of the population.

It is interesting to record that in December, 1942, the Hospitals and Port Health Committee accepted in principle a scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, under the Cancer Act of 1939. It was not then considered possible to bring into effect the full arrangements during the war and accordingly an interim scheme was prepared which has been submitted to the Ministry of Health for approval. It is designed to improve immediately the arrangements for the treatment of persons suffering from cancer, in the following ways:—

(1) The appointment of medical staff who are expert in the radiotherapeutic treatment of cancer, including an Assistant Radiotherapist of senior standing, a Junior Assistant Radiotherapist, a Physicist, etc.

(2) The provision of a Radiotherapeutic Centre at the Radium Institute.

(3) The establishment of a Deep X-ray Therapy Department at the Royal Infirmary, and at one of the City Hospitals; and the organisation of Consultative Clinics at the Radium Institute, the Royal Infirmary, and one of the Council's hospitals.

(4) Organising the production of Radon at the Liverpool Cancer Control Organisation's plant under the supervision of the Physicist.

(5) The formation of a Clinical Register and a Pathological Register.

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT VARIOUS AGE-PERIODS, 1942.

Organs Affected.	Males.	Females.	Number of Deaths. At Ages—Years									All Ages.
			Under 10	10-	25-	40-	50-	60-	70-	75-	80-	
Buccal Cavity	39	7	—	—	—	2	5	22	9	7	1	46
Stomach ...	183	124	—	—	7	28	69	113	50	29	11	307
Liver	12	14	—	—	—	2	3	9	1	6	5	26
Intestines ...	156	147	—	—	9	29	50	111	47	35	22	303
Lungs	147	38	—	2	6	30	64	62	13	5	3	185
Female Genital Organs	—	113	—	1	7	20	42	24	9	6	4	113
Breast ...	—	117	—	—	4	21	33	36	8	9	6	117
Skin	10	10	1	—	—	1	4	6	1	5	2	20
Other Organs...	115	47	2	2	8	12	30	47	28	18	15	162
	662	617	3	5	41	145	300	430	166	120	69	1,279

METEOROLOGY.

The Director to the Liverpool Observatory and Tidal Institute, Bidston, has kindly furnished the following tables relating to Meteorological observations made by him at the Observatory, Bidston:

Latitude 53° 24′ N. Longitude 3° 4′ W.
Height above the Mean Level of the Sea, 202 feet.

Difference from average quantities observed during the past 76 years.

1942.	Barometer.		Temperature.		Rainfall.	
	Above Average.	Below Average.	Above Average.	Below Average.	Above Average.	Below Average.
	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees F.	Degrees F.	Inches.	Inches.
January	0·022	...	...	3·7	1·587	...
February	0·219	...	...	5·8	...	0·659
Mareh	0·001	...	...	0·6	0·490	...
April	0·004	...	1·7	...	...	0·362
May	...	0·097	...	0·8	1·333	...
June	0·134	...	...	0·6	...	1·849
July	0·017	...	...	1·5	0·214	...
August	...	0·030	1·2	...	...	0·174
September	...	0·091	...	0·4	...	0·870
October	0·000	...	1·5	...	...	0·660
November	0·378	...	0·0	...	...	1·838
Deeember	...	0·036	4·6	...	0·267	...
Year's Totals	0·044	...	...	0·3	...	2·521

Meteorological Statistics compiled at the Liverpool Observatory and Tidal Institute.

1942.	Barometer. Mean.	Temperature. Mean.	Rainfall. Amount.	Rainfall. No. of days on whieh 0·01 in. or more fell.	Mean Humidity of the air (Complete Saturation 100%).
	Inches.	Degrees F.	Inches.		
January	29·947	36·0	3·854	18	85·8
February	30·144	34·4	1·094	9	82·1
March	29·897	41·6	2·264	13	83·4
April	29·907	48·2	1·287	11	67·4
May	29·870	51·2	3·358	17	72·7
June	30·130	56·7	0·185	5	74·5
July	29·960	58·7	2·941	18	78·1
August	29·895	61·0	2·894	19	80·1
September	29·880	55·8	1·807	14	78·1
October	29·883	51·3	2·665	16	81·8
November	30·261	44·0	0·780	10	83·7
Deeember	29·827	45·4	2·949	16	84·7

Monthly Analysis of Wind Observations during 1942.

Compiled from daily observations at 4 fixed hours (9, 13, 17, 21).

1942.	Analysis of Observations made four times each day.												
	Force of Wind (Miles per hour.)				Direction of Wind including "Calm."								
	Calm.	3-12	13-37	38 or over.	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.	Calm.
January	9	41	74	...	13	5	20	28	11	6	22	10	9
February ...	7	54	51	...	17	15	27	15	6	3	11	11	7
March	11	42	69	...	1	7	46	33	2	9	9	4	11
April	3	23	94	...	1	13	39	17	8	12	16	11	3
May	2	54	68	...	2	8	19	10	18	15	26	24	2
June	26	53	41	...	12	2	1	3	3	3	22	48	26
July	12	45	67	...	7	1	1	4	9	10	40	40	12
August	26	55	43	...	5	4	1	12	19	14	26	17	26
September ...	23	46	47	...	2	1	14	14	5	11	30	16	23
October	19	56	49	...	7	3	2	11	7	13	49	13	19
November ...	35	63	22	...	10	8	2	11	7	5	18	24	35
December ...	12	43	68	1	1	—	6	30	27	12	18	18	12
Year's Total	185	575	693	1	78	67	178	188	122	113	287	236	185

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following is a list of the diseases notifiable in Liverpool during 1942:—

Anthrax
Acute Poliomyelitis
Cerebro-spinal Fever
Cholera
Diphtheria
Dysentery
Enteric (Typhoid) Fever
Erysipelas
Encephalitis Lethargica, Acute
Malaria
Measles
Membranous Croup
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Paratyphoid Fever
Plague
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Polio-encephalitis, Acute
Puerperal Pyrexia (including Puerperal Fever)
Relapsing Fever
Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina
Smallpox
Tuberculosis (all forms)
Typhus Fever
Whooping Cough

TABLE I.

MONTHLY NUMBERS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1942.

January	755
February	659
March	697
April	917
May	1,382
June	1,605
July	1,491
August	906
September	1,012
October	1,068
November	1,105
December	1,354
	12,951

TABLE II.

NUMBERS OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES COMING TO NOTICE DURING 1942.

AND NUMBERS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL.

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals	Cases admitted to hospital	Per centage admitted to hospital
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	1	1	2	—	1	1	2	5	—	—	13	12	92·3
Scarlet Fever ...	143	110	93	99	131	109	118	135	156	206	214	205	1719	793	46·1
Measles and German Measles...	62	60	137	272	973	921	986	632	424	519	360	746	6092	437	7·2
Diphtheria	376	292	230	215	200	158	125	154	162	236	176	172	2496	2438	97·7
Puerperal Pyrexia	30	25	16	23	34	28	19	27	21	36	14	33	306	279	91·2
Erysipelas	43	43	24	32	45	28	30	47	40	44	46	42	464	158	34·1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	23	36	29	27	32	13	8	3	5	10	8	7	201	194	96·5
Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	100·0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	54	55	52	42	62	61	53	53	56	73	45	41	647	244	37·7
Pneumonia & Influenzal Pneumonia	162	107	111	127	133	83	64	45	50	89	71	168	1210	399	33·0
Malaria	6	3	—	2	3	5	4	8	14	8	4	3	60	30	50·0
Dysentery	—	5	1	1	3	4	4	4	2	2	10	43	79	73	92·4
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	29	11	34	38	47	62	67	109	62	82	116	181	838	116	13·8
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	100·0
Chickenpox ...	33	54	31	59	84	92	54	40	18	16	21	30	532	79	14·8
Totals ...	961	801	759	938	1751	1564	1534	1258	1012	1326	1085	1672	14661	5256	35·9

The numbers of patients admitted to hospital include the cases which occurred while in hospital.

INFECTIOUS SICKNESS.

Plague.

No case of plague occurred in the city during the year.

Smallpox.

No case of smallpox occurred in the city during the year.

Typhus Fever.

No case of typhus fever occurred during the year.

Anthrax.

Five patients suffering from Anthrax were treated at the City Hospital, Fazakerley, during 1942. Three of these were Liverpool residents, the other two coming from Stockton Heath and Widnes, respectively. Cases 96 and 97 were dock labourers and case 100 worked in a Tannery. Patient 98 was an animal slaughterer and received his infection from the carcase of a cow which had died of Anthrax. Patient 99 was employed in the tea blending department of a multiple grocer's warehouse, and it is possible that the chests of tea, which he handled in the course of his work, whilst coming overseas, had become contaminated on the outside by Anthrax infected dust in the ship, and from this the infection originated.

During the year eighteen persons attended the hospital for investigation as suspected Anthrax infection, but in none was the presence of Anthrax confirmed. The conditions which aroused suspicion included boils, pimples, carbuncles, etc.

CASES OF ANTHRAX UNDER TREATMENT DURING 1942.

Series No. continued from 1941.	Age.	Sex.	Occupation.	Days ill on admission.	Site of infection.	Clinical Notes.	Serum injected daily Each dose expressed in c.c.'s.	Result.
96	33	M.	Dock Labourer	5	Centre of forehead	Diffuse lesion ; swelling covered scalp and upper half of face. Heavy serum rash.	250 c.c. 250 c.c. 250 c.c.	Recovery
97	39	M.	Dock Labourer	5	Back of left forearm	Heavy serum rash.	200 c.c. 250 c.c.	Recovery
98	29	M.	Slaughterer.	2	Back of left hand	Mild serum rash.	150 c.c. 150 c.c.	Recovery
99	48	M.	Tea Warehouseman	5	Below left ear.	Swelling from above left ear to clavicle ; dysphonia and dyspnœa. Copious serum rash.	300 c.c. 200 c.c. 100 c.c.	Recovery
100	14	M.	Tannery Hand	4	Right temple	Extensive swelling face and neck. Copious serum rash.	145 c.c. 130 c.c. 150 c.c.	Recovery

All serum was given intravenously with, at the same time, 0·3 gms. Neokharsivan on the first day of treatment, and 0·45 gms. Neokharsivan on the third day, except in patient No. 100 who received 0·2 gms. and 0·3 gms. Neokharsivan, and case No. 99 who received a third injection of ·03 gms. Neokharsivan.

This series of 100 cases treated since 1924 by serum and arsenicals without excision has a mortality of seven. The last 50 cases all recovered although many of these, such as No. 100 above, were very severe.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.

During the year there occurred 7 cases of typhoid fever and 6 cases of paratyphoid fever.

TABLE III.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

Type.	Cases.		Deaths.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Typhoid Fever	6	1	2	1
Paratyphoid—A	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid—B	2	4	1	—
Paratyphoid—C	—	—	—	—
Unclassified	—	—	—	—

The 7 typhoid cases represent a case-rate of 0·01 per 1,000 of the population. The 6 paratyphoid cases represent a case-rate of 0·01 per 1,000 of the population.

TABLE IV.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.—AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

Age	Typhoid		Paratyphoid	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 Year ...	—	—	—	—
1 + ...	1	—	1	—
2 + ...	—	1	—	—
5 + ...	—	—	—	—
10 + ...	2	—	—	—
15 + ...	1	—	—	—
20 + ...	—	—	—	1
30 + ...	1	—	—	1
40 + ...	—	—	1	1
50 + ...	1	—	—	1
70 + ...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	1	2	4

Port Cases of Typhoid Fever.

During the year four cases of typhoid fever were imported from overseas. These cases are not included in Tables III and IV.

Register of Chronic Typhoid and Paratyphoid Excretors.

The following chronic excretors of typhoid or paratyphoid organisms are known and under observation. Bacteriological examination of faeces is carried out every three months.

Case Number.	Sex.	Age.	Disease.	Date of illness.	Date Fæces last positive.
1	F.	63	Paratyphoid "B" fever.	Jan., 1937	May, 1943
2	F.	53	,,	July, 1941	May, 1943
3	F.	23	,,	July, 1941	May, 1943
4	M.	54	,,	July, 1941	May, 1943
5	F.	8	,,	July, 1941	May, 1943
6	F.	48	,,	July, 1941	May, 1943
7	F.	41	,,	July, 1941	April, 1943
8	F.	38	,,	Aug. 1941	May, 1943

Undulant Fever.

No case of undulant fever was reported during the year.

Diphtheria.

During 1942, 2,496 cases of diphtheria were reported, a case-rate of 3·7 per 1,000 of the population. Of these cases, 99 proved fatal, making a fatality rate of 4·0 per 100 cases and a mortality rate of 14·7 per 100,000 of the population.

Ages at Death.

Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60—	All Ages.
6	9	8	8	13	42	11	...	1	...	...	...	1	99

Ages of Notified Cases.

35	55	132	180	211	957	458	221	170	53	17	3	4	2496
63%						37%							

Percentage Fatality at each Age.

17·1	16·4	6·0	4·4	6·2	4·4	2·4	...	0·6	...	...	...	25·0	4·0

Scarlet Fever.

During 1942, 1,719 cases of scarlet fever were reported, a case-rate of 2·6 per 1,000 of the population. Of these cases, 4 proved fatal, making a fatality-rate of 0·2 per 100 cases, and a mortality-rate of 0·6 per 100,000 of the population.

Ages at Death.

Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60—	All Ages.
...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4

Ages of Notified Cases.

9	53	100	127	157	837	303	50	44	21	15	3	...	1,719
		25·9%			48·7%	17·6%			7.8%				

Percentage Fatality at each age.

...	1·9	...	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	6·6	...	...	0·2

Inoculation against Diphtheria.

TABLE V.

NUMBER OF COMPLETED DIPHTHERIA INOCULATIONS.

Where or by whom inoculated.	1925-31	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	19
Inoculation Clinics:												
Carnegie	434	572	333	422	405	367	237	196	104	64	452	1,5
Townsend Avenue	—	381	340	354	368	305	183	197	151	167	1,006	2,2
Child Welfare Centres	—	—	—	—	198	452	1119	1792	1096	859	2,617	144
Schools:												
Public Elementary	153	3904	3895	4917	4001	6251	4855	6356	2978	1,738	2,503	7,9
Residential	560	264	681	433	323	431	382	389	137	156	1,021	
Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Municipal Hospitals:												
Fazakerley	640	635	1264	434	239	267	150	182	124	113	66	
Fever Hospitals—North, South and East	57	151	141	205	258	113	202	185	238	123	50	
Alder Hey	62	121	132	122	98	163	148	152	121	76	47	
Olive Mount	38	174	277	92	49	24	41	56	29	2	13	
Other Municipal Hospitals ...	—	—	—	81	34	92	80	86	84	49	54	
Miscellaneous	713	272	173	38	15	5	19	4	5	8	1	
Medical Practitioners	114	173	135	123	128	78	85	71	39	63	257	
Totals	2771	6647	7371	7221	6116	8548	7501	9666	5106	3,418	8,087	27

Grand Total 99,820

TABLE VI.

Age at date of inoculation.	1925-27	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	Ratio of inoculated to total population at the end of 1942.
Under 1 year	2	0	0	16	53	27	19	2	1	5	8	1	5	2	4	42	
1+	4	0	0	35	150	183	187	213	211	359	595	908	671	413	1,096	3,632	Total under 5 years of age 15,337 being 23·4 % of the population of this age.
2+	4	2	0	51	89	189	219	157	232	340	461	524	304	282	857	2,551	
3+	3	8	1	60	82	189	246	164	222	259	367	433	248	193	799	2,492	
4+	14	14	7	39	103	253	466	301	489	513	698	710	453	204	726	2,490	
5+	28	20	13	26	112	1,224	1,375	1,637	1,541	2,297	1,658	2,286	1,133	737	1,254	3,273	
6+	24	22	44	13	94	1,405	1,583	1,999	1,563	2,497	1,820	2,722	1,042	771	1,218	2,868	Total 5-9 years of age 28,824, being 46·1% of the population of this age.
7+	13	11	44	15	99	1,048	1,357	1,222	872	1,211	823	1,110	587	284	689	2,032	
8+	33	11	14	18	81	585	519	489	216	304	320	242	138	74	241	1,469	
9+	29	9	9	21	86	351	266	157	100	75	110	99	26	32	168	1,054	
10+	47	2	8	28	89	179	170	132	100	103	96	95	75	63	154	1,061	
11+	52	3	9	34	106	214	203	158	120	124	115	113	90	77	182	1,137	Total 10-14 years of age 35,758, being 62·4% of the population of this age.
12+	58	3	10	38	119	239	227	176	133	137	128	126	100	85	216	1,385	
13+	53	3	9	35	108	216	205	159	122	125	117	114	90	78	183	1,236	
14+	12	0	2	8	24	47	45	35	27	27	25	25	20	17	40	213	
15+	73	4	13	47	148	298	284	220	167	172	160	158	124	106	260	433	
Total ...	449	112	183	484	1,543	6,647	7,371	7,221	6,116	8,548	7,501	9,666	5,106	3,418	8,087	27,368	

TABLE VII.

DIPHTHERIA—COMPARATIVE CASE-RATES DURING 1933/42 AMONG THE INOCULATED AND NON-INOCULATED PERSONS IN LIVERPOOL.

Age.	Not Inoculated		Inoculated.											
			T.A.F.			M.T. Toxoid.			F.T.			A.P.T.		
	Cases of diphtheria in non-inoculated persons during 1933/42	Case-rate per 1,000 p.a.	Inoculated population at risk during 10 years 1932/41	Cases of diphtheria during 1933/42	Case-rate per 1,000 p.a.	Inoculated population at risk during 10 years 1932/41	Cases of diphtheria during 1933/42	Case-rate per 1,000 p.a.	Inoculated population at risk during 9 years 1933/41	Cases of diphtheria during 1934/42	Case-rate per 1,000 p.a.	Inoculated population at risk during 7 years 1935/41	Cases of diphtheria during 1936/42	Case-rate per 1,000 p.a.
Under 1	305	1·9	48	0	Nil	3	0	Nil	5	0	Nil	8	0	Nil
1+	843	5·5	717	0	Nil	106	0	Nil	329	0	Nil	1,363	0	Nil
2+	1,619	10·9	1,445	0	Nil	305	0	Nil	615	0	Nil	2,308	1	0·4
3+	2,102	14·5	2,142	1	0·5	437	2	4·6	895	0	Nil	3,080	5	1·6
4+	2,291	16·3	3,210	3	0·9	579	2	3·5	1,425	1	0·7	4,515	10	2·2
5+	2,833	22·0	7,184	6	0·8	818	3	3·7	2,949	4	1·3	9,062	15	1·6
6+	2,357	20·4	13,065	13	1·0	1,047	2	1·9	3,120	5	1·6	14,055	39	2·8
7+	1,771	15·8	17,215	36	2·1	1,269	3	2·4	3,079	5	1·6	15,858	45	2·8
8+	1,389	11·9	18,733	39	2·1	1,513	2	1·3	2,910	8	2·7	15,627	33	2·1
9+	1,179	9·3	19,419	27	1·4	1,753	1	0·6	2,635	0	Nil	13,831	26	1·9
Total under 10	16,689	12·4	83,178	125	1·5	7,830	15	1·9	17,962	23	1·3	79,707	174	2·2
10+	7,535	1·2	134,362	128	0·9	23,380	13	0·6	4,594	4	0·9	18,543	50	2·7

Inoculation against Scarlet Fever.

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER OF COMPLETED SCARLET FEVER INOCULATIONS.

Where or by whom inoculated	1927–31	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Inoculation Clinics:												
Carnegie	412	508	303	366	332	294	148	104	52	—	—	—
Townsend Avenue ...	—	395	323	313	315	244	127	85	63	4	—	—
Municipal Hospitals:												
Fazakerley	165	197	121	120	99	121	79	92	105	83	53	82
Fever Hospitals—North, South and East ...	15	57	7	10	16	26	52	40	48	44	30	29
Alder Hey	36	111	132	143	98	108	131	123	136	71	46	130
Olive Mount	—	11	34	61	33	25	38	55	29	7	—	—
Other Hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	29	86	71	76	71	54	13	—
Residential Schools ...	164	218	465	478	202	294	108	143	31	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	447	191	74	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Medical Practitioners	90	129	105	94	93	57	40	33	21	7	24	28
Totals	1,329	1817	1564	1630	1217	1255	794	751	556	270	166	269

Grand Total 11,618

Measles.

During 1942, 6,092 cases of measles were reported, representing a case-rate of 9·1 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths was 25, making a fatality-rate of 0·4 per 100 cases and a mortality-rate of 3·7 per 100,000 of the population.

DEATHS FROM MEASLES.

Ages at Death.													
Under 1 year.	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	30—	40—	50—	60—	All Ages.
4	14	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	25
Ages of Cases.													
273	676	676	668	784	2,835	125	55						6.092
Percentage Fatality at Each Age.													
1·5	2·1	0·2	...	0·1	0·1	...	1·8						0·4

Whooping Cough.

During 1942, 838 cases of whooping cough came to the notice of the Health Department, a figure representing a case-rate of 1·2 per 1,000 of the population. Of these cases 15 proved fatal, corresponding to a death-rate of 2·2 per 100,000 of the population.

Number of Deaths from Whooping Cough at various Age Periods during 1942.							Total Deaths all ages.	Deaths expressed as a Percentage of Total Deaths.						
under 1 year.	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+		under 1 year.	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+
6	5	2	2	...	...	...	15	40·3	33·4	13·3	13·3	...	...	...

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

TABLE IX.

CASES AND DEATHS DURING 1942 AND NINE PREVIOUS YEARS.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
Cases	64	69	69	94	94	76	70	468	453	201
Deaths	45	37	33	55	47	37	28	84	79	38
Fatality-rate per 100 cases	70·3	53·6	48·1	58·5	50·0	48·7	40·0	17·9	17·4	18·9

The fall in the fatality rate which has occurred in the last three years is, in the main, due to the success of treatment with Sulphonamide drugs.

Deaths from Influenza and other Respiratory Diseases.

TABLE X.

	Yearly average number of deaths.	Percentage proportion to all deaths.	Respiratory death-rate per 1,000 population.	Death-rates compared with the 1871-80 death-rate called 100.
1871-80 ...	2,976	20·2	5·7	100
1881-90 ...	3,251	23·2	5·9	104
1891-1900 ...	3,582	24·6	5·9	104
1901-10 ...	3,299	21·8	4·5	79
1911-20 ...	3,648	27·3	4·7	83
1921-30 ...	2,904	24·7	3·5	61·4
1931-40 ...	1,762	15·1	2·1	36·8
1941... ...	2,226	16·8	3·2	56·1
1942... ...	1,403	14·9	2·1	37·0

Dysentery.

During 1942, 78 cases of bacillary dysentery were reported in the city, of which 22 cases were due to Flexner's bacillus, 55 to Sonne's bacillus and 1 case where no organism was found. In addition there was one case of Amoebic dysentery.

MATERNITY and CHILD WELFARE.

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1942.

Live births	...	13,729	**Live birth rate**	...	20·5
Still-births	...	552	**Still-birth rate**	...	0·8
		Total births ... 14,281			

Infant Mortality rate	76
Neo-natal Mortality rate	33·6
Maternal Mortality rate	2·38

THE MIDWIFERY DEPARTMENT.

During the year, 186 midwives gave the required notice under Section 10 of the Midwives Act, 1902, of their intention to practise midwifery in this city.

The number of municipal midwives at the end of 1942 was 53.

During the year, the municipal midwives attended—

Midwifery cases	3,353
Maternity cases	350

Notification of Live and Still-Births.

A total of 5,275 births (5,136 live births and 139 still-births) were attended by midwives during the year, which represented 36 per cent. of the total (live and still) births notified in the City. The total number of births which took place in institutions was 8,291 (7,896 live births=95·2%, 395 still-births=4·8%).

Statement of Notifications of Live and Still Births received during the year 1942.

	1942.			Still Births per cent of total.
	Live Births.	Still Births.	Total.	
Midwives (Municipal)	3,310	87	3,397	2·6
Do. (Independent)	698	23	721	3·2
Medical Attendants	966	38	1,004	3·8
Liverpool Maternity Hospital.....	2,023	109	2,132	5·1
Municipal Hospitals	5,345	258	5,603	4·6
Other Institutions	528	28	556	5·0
District Homes	1,128	29	1,157	2·5
	13,998	572	14,570	3·9

The number of still-births notified was 572, of which number 139 were notified by midwives. Enquiries were made into the circumstances of all still-births, and the number of visits paid was 491.

Visits paid by Staff of the Midwifery Department.

Routine and special visits to midwives	1,679
Visits regarding claims for fees from medical practitioners for attendance in emergency cases	1,889
Visits in respect of ophthalmia neonatorum	4,961
Special visits (puerperal pyrexia, venereal diseases, etc.) ...	400

Medical Assistance.

Under the rules of the Central Midwives Board, midwives sought medical aid in 2,040 cases—1,463 mothers and 577 children.

Consultant Services.

During the year, the total number of occasions on which the services of a consultant obstetrician were requisitioned in connection with cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia or complications during pregnancy was 2.

Prevention of Spread of Infection.

Eight municipal midwives and one independent midwife were suspended from practice in order to prevent the spread of infection.

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, 1928 and 1939.

The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year was 306. Of these, 279 were admitted to or occurred in hospitals, and 63 occurred in the practice of midwives, and in 31 cases nurses were provided.

Maternal Mortality.

The number of live and still births registered in the city, together with maternal deaths and maternal death-rates, for the year 1942 are as follows:—

Births Registered.			Maternal Mortality.					
			Puerperal Fever.		Other Puerperal Causes.		Total.	
Live Births.	Still Births.	Total Births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total births.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
13,729	552	14,281	14	0·98	20	1·40	34	2·38

Special Investigation of Maternal Deaths, 1942.

As a result of inquiries it was found that 44 deaths occurred owing to pregnancy, child birth or concurrent diseases, such as heart disease or lung disease associated with pregnancy.

Class I—Deaths directly due to childbearing 27

Class II—Deaths not primarily due to pregnancy... ... 17

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Inflammation of the eyes of the newly-born.

The number of cases brought to the notice of the department during the year was 647, which consisted of:—

Mild cases	568
Severe cases	79
Total ...	647

Number of cases treated during the year	647
,, ,, ,, brought forward from previous year...	8
Total ...	655

Number of cases cured	627
,, died under treatment	6
,, under treatment at 31/12/42	15
,, removed from district	7
,, sight lost	0
Total ...	655

During the year, 34 babies were admitted to the City Hospitals.

In addition to the above, 28 notified cases were not cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Arrangements are made with the City Bacteriologist to examine the discharge in every notified case of inflamed eyes in the newly-born. This enables a prompt verification of the disease to be determined.

No. of notifications.	Cases from which specimens were examined by the City Bacteriologist and at Hospital.	No. of cases of positive Gonorrhoea.	Percentage to total cases examined.	Percentage to total notifications.
647	73	31	42·4	4·8

Nursing Homes.

During the year, 1 application for registration was received by the Town Clerk. Four registrations were cancelled due to removal of the keepers.

The nursing homes on the register at the end of the year numbered 21, the approximate number of beds being 148. Babies born in nursing homes numbered 615, including 9 twin births.

THE HEALTH VISITORS' DEPARTMENT.

This work is carried out by a staff of trained health visitors and comprises the following:—

(1) Attendance at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

(2) Home visiting under the Public Health Act, 1936.

(3) Special visits to cases of (*a*) Measles, whooping cough and pneumonia, (*b*) Infantile diarrhœa.

(4) Other special visits in connection with matters relating to health and welfare.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.

Total number of centres at which ante-natal clinics are held	22
Number of clinic sessions held per week	49
,, ,, post-natal ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	3
Number of new cases attending ante-natal clinics	18,473
Total attendances at ante-natal clinics	85,599
,, ,, ,, post-natal ,, ...	4,551

Child Welfare Clinics.

Total number of centres at which child welfare clinics are held	18
Number of clinic sessions held per week	37
,, ,, new cases—Under 1 year of age	8,255
Aged 1-5 years	495
	8,750
Total attendances—Under 1 year of age	68,861
Aged 1-5 years	20,034
	88,895

The attendances amounted to 59 per cent. of the births notified.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1942.

Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.													Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years													
		Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—		
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	1719	9	53	100	127	157	837	303	50	52	23	8	—	793	4
Diphtheria	2496	35	55	132	180	211	957	458	221	199	32	14	2	2438	99
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	13	—	2	—	—	1	—	2	1	3	1	3	—	12	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	306	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	233	44	2	—	279	—
Pneumonia	1210	79	76	50	51	33	109	46	86	185	173	261	61	399	200
Cerebro-spinal Fever	201	38	19	12	9	8	20	17	17	29	11	16	5	194	38
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Dysentery	79	6	11	8	—	4	4	2	1	6	6	16	15	73	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	647	647	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244	—
Erysipelas	464	5	2	3	4	1	8	11	27	84	93	166	60	158	4
Malaria	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	37	12	8	—	30	2
Anthrax	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—
Measles	6092	273	676	676	668	784	2835	125	23	24	5	3	—	437	25
Whooping Cough	838	79	101	107	131	101	307	10	—	2	—	—	—	116	15
Totals	14129	1171	995	1088	1170	1300	5077	974	456	855	402	498	143	5177	420

The Health Visitors' Work carried out in the Homes.

Visiting in the homes is carried out under the Public Health Act, 1936, and is continued periodically, whether the child attends a clinic or not.

Children are referred for appropriate treatment for defects, when necessary.

340 children under five years of age were referred for special treatment to the school medical department as follows:—

Defective vision	210
Otorrhœa	33
Orthopædic defects	97

Statistics relating to Home Visits.

Visits to expectant mothers by health visitors	7,996
Number of births visited during the year	15,019
Re-visits to infants during the 1st year	62,511
,, ,, ,, aged 1 year to 5 years	80,202
Visits paid to homes of nurse children	1,292
Visits to 293 children discharged from municipal hospitals...	662

Visits to cases of Infectious Disease—

Visits to cases of measles (first visits, 5,880)	7,864
,, ,, ,, ,, whooping cough (first visits, 14)	20
,, ,, ,, ,, pneumonia	602
,, ,, ,, ,, infantile diarrhœa	100
Enquiries into deaths due to diarrhœa	83

Child Life Protection.

(*a*) Number of persons receiving children for reward on the Register at the end of the year 1942	46
(*b*) Number of children on the Register:—	
(1) at the end of the year	67
(2) who died during the year (in homes)	1
(3) ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (in hospitals)	Nil
(*c*) Proceedings taken during the year	Nil

Neo-natal Mortality.

The number of neo-natal deaths amounted to 462, equal to a rate of 33·6 per thousand live births registered. Special enquiry was made into the deaths of all children who died within 28 days after birth.

Dental Clinics.

Total attendances at the four clinics ...	1,706
New cases	654
Ante-natal and post-natal mothers ...	1,664
Children	42

War-Time Nurseries.

The following nurseries were available for the children of women war-workers during the year 1942:—

(1) *Part-time Nurseries for children aged* 2-5 *years*:—

			Accommodation for
Council School, Banks Road, Garston	... Opened	25–11–41 ...	40 children
,, ,, Leamington Road	... ,,	1–12–41 ...	60 ,,
,, ,, Gwladys Street	... ,,	16—2–42 ...	46 ,,
,, ,, Winstone Road	... ,,	2—3–42 ...	40 ,,
,, ,, Colwell Road	... ,,	26—2–42 ...	40 ,,
,, ,, Maidford Road	... ,,	26—3–42 ...	40 ,,
,, ,, Stockton Wood Road	... ,,	15—4–42 ...	80 ,,
,, ,, Southbank Road	... ,,	4—5–42 ...	40 ,,
Notre Dame Demonstration School	... ,,	1—7–42 ...	60 ,,
Harrington Council School	... ,,	21—9–42 ...	40 ,,
Sacred Heart R.C. School	... ,,	19–10–42 ...	30 ,,
Harrison Jones Council School	... ,,	20–10–42 ...	30 ,,
Ashfield Street Council School	... ,,	7–12–42 ...	40 ,,
Pinehurst Road Council School	... ,,	14–12–42 ...	40 ,,

(2) *Full-time Nurseries for children aged* 0-5 *years*:—

			Accommodation for
1, The Elms, Dingle	... Opened	1–12–41 ...	36 children
264, Westminster Road, Kirkdale	... ,,	22–12–41 ...	50 ,,
18, Great George Square	... ,,	19—1–42 ...	36 ,,
Salisbury Street Council School	... ,,	27—4–42 ...	63 ,,
Wellesbourne Road Council School	... ,,	6—7–42 ...	60 ,,
Monksdown Road Council School	... ,,	13—7–42 ...	60 ,,
Formosa Drive Council School	... ,,	20—7–42 ...	60 ,,
"The Bridge," Sefton Park	... ,,	23—9–42 ...	36 ,,

(3) *Residential Nurseries for children aged* 2-5 *years*:—

			Accommodation for
Unit, 5, Gwydrin Road, 7, Montclair Drive, 22, Sinclair Drive.	... Opened	19–10–42 ...	25 children

The part-time nurseries mentioned under heading (1) are under the direct administrative control of the Education Committee.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1942, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1942:—

TABLE I.

Age-periods.	Notifications on Schedule A. Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases of Tuberculosis. 0–	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	Total Primary Notifications.	Total Notifications on Form A. (including duplicates.)
Pulmonary—													
Males	8	11	15	13	86	97	140	128	123	106	19	746	911
Females	3	10	12	14	104	144	141	89	51	46	10	624	755
Non-Pulmonary—													
Males	7	33	25	16	23	21	20	12	13	4	1	175	199
Females	5	18	16	27	30	30	22	14	5	5	1	173	202

Out of a total of 1,370 primary notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis 955 were received from private and 415 from hospital practitioners, whilst in the case of non-pulmonary tuberculosis these figures are 147 and 201 respectively, forming a total of 348.

The Notification and Dispensary Registers.

In Table II is shown the number of cases on the notification and dispensary registers at the end of the year, the difference (2,174) between the figures for the respective registers representing the number of patients who, for various reasons, discontinued public treatment under this authority before reaching the "cured" stage. A few notified cases are also included in which the patients have refused to make use of the treatment facilities available.

TABLE II

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Number of cases on the Notification Register ...	2,317	2,114	681	781	5,893
Number of established cases on the Dispensary Register	1,543	1,323	399	454	3,719
Difference	774	791	282	327	2,174

In Table III is given an analysis of the 2,174 persons whose names are on the notification register but are not on the dispensary register, according to the latest information concerning them.

TABLE III

	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Totals.
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.			
	State of the Disease.						State of the Disease.						
Whereabouts Known.	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Active.	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Active.	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Active.	Arrested.	Quiescent.	Active.	
Totals	34	155	585	66	155	570	36	105	141	46	118	163	2,174

Tuberculosis Clinics and Dispensary System.

A statistical summary of the work of the Tuberculosis Clinics, so far as all cases on the dispensary registers are concerned, is given in Table IV, and in addition there are included a few statistics of a general nature.

TABLE IV.

Diagnosis.	Pulmonary.				Non-Pulmonary				Total.				Grand Total.
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
-New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts):													
) Definitely tuberculous ...	479	419	25	25	61	90	56	51	540	509	81	76	1,206
) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	39	15	18	119
) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	529	299	92	73	993
-Contacts examined during the year :—													
) Definitely tuberculous ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	2	—	5
) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
) Non-tuberculous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	65	92	84	268
-Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—													
) Recovered	45	43	10	8	14	17	20	18	59	60	30	26	175
) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	556	364	184	157	1,261
-Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on Dec. 31st													
) Definitely tuberculous ...	1,405	1,201	138	122	176	272	223	182	1,581	1,473	361	304	3,719
) Diagnosis not completed ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	39	15	18	119

Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	3,593	2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years ...	384
Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"	558	4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	653
Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)	9,419	6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	786
Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—		8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)	620
(*a*) Personal	14		
(*b*) Other	2,993*		
Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes of patients	17,798	10. Number of :—	
		(*a*) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined	2,046
		(*b*) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work. ...	1,649
Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (*a*) and A (*b*) above...	11	12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st ...	1,590

* In addition to 2,993 consultations, 1,956 reports concerning patients were sent to medical practitioners.

General Remarks.

The city death rates for the year 1942 for pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis are 0·97 and 0·18 per 1,000 respectively, making a total of 1·15 per 1,000 for all forms of the disease. The comparable rate for 1941 was 1·23 for all forms of tuberculosis. An analysis of unnotified cases of tuberculosis is given in Table VIII.

The Tuberculosis Officers continue to carry out the examination of certain recruits to the Forces in accordance with the requirements of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939, and 418 reports have been submitted to the Ministry of Labour. A further 395 reports have been rendered in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1940 (Men), whilst reports have been made on 84 cases out of a total of 2,595 names submitted under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1942 (Women).

Milk. It was not found necessary during the year to take any action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations) 1925 or Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.

Contacts. The Tuberculosis Officers have examined 273 persons who were known to have been in contact with infectious cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and found evidence of disease in 5, or 1·83 per cent.

TABLE V.

PATIENTS UNDER DISPENSARY TREATMENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

		Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Totals.	
Insured Persons	Males	—	1	1	5
	Females	3	1	4	
Non-Insured Persons	Male Adults	3	—	3	66
	Female Adults ...	29	6	35	
	Male Children* ...	8	7	15	
	Female Children* ...	2	11	13	
Totals ...	... ...	45	26	77	

* Under 15 years of age.

TABLE VI.

PATIENTS NOT NEEDING TREATMENT WHO WERE UNDER DISPENSARY SUPERVISION AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

		Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Totals.	
Insured Persons	Males	436	108	544	938
	Females	272	122	394	
Non-Insured Persons	Male Adults	65	19	84	837
	Female Adults ...	215	86	301	
	Male Children* ...	81	171	252	
	Female Children* ...	73	127	200	
Totals ...	... ...	1142	633	1775	

* Under 15 years of age.

Home Nursing.

The domiciliary nursing of both pulmonary and non-pulmonary cases continues to be carried out by the Liverpool Queen Victoria District Nursing Association in accordance with the existing agreement. During the year, 71 pulmonary and 39 non-pulmonary cases were nursed in their homes, and to these cases 3,950 visits were paid. The Garston and Grassendale Nursing Association and the Woolton and District Nursing Society have dealt with cases outside the area supplied by the District Nursing Association. The calling-up of young women for the Services continues to leave many sick parents unattended at home and has increased the demand for sanatorium beds.

Domiciliary Treatment.

At the end of the year, 1,038 patients remained under domiciliary treatment of whom 786 were persons insured under the National Health Insurance Act, and in receipt of treatment from their panel doctors and 252 were not insured and were under the treatment of District Medical Officers or doctors of their own choice. The domiciliary reports received relating to insured persons numbered 511. Table VII shows the position at the end of the year.

TABLE VII.

PATIENTS UNDER DOMICILIARY TREATMENT AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

		Pulmonary.	Non-pulmonary.	Totals.	
Insured Persons	Males	506	16	522	786
	Females	243	21	264	
Non-insured Persons	Male Adults ...	78	7	85	252
	Female Adults ...	134	16	150	
	Male Children*	7	4	11	
	Female Children*	4	2	6	
Totals ...	... ...	972	66	1038	

* Under 15 years of age.

Co-operation.

During the year, 922 reports were rendered by the Tuberculosis Officers in respect of school children. Many cases have also been examined at the request of organisations such as the Liverpool Personal Service Society; Child Welfare Association, etc.

Silicosis and Asbestosis Scheme (1931).

The Tuberculosis Officers continue to examine workmen under this scheme, and reports are rendered to the Chief Medical Officer (Silicosis and Asbestosis Scheme).

Summary of Treatment, etc., carried out in Sanatoria in connection with the working of the Tuberculosis Scheme.

Operations (Thoracic and other)...	114	X-ray Examinations (Films) ...	3,511
Gold and other treatments	295	,, ,, (Screenings).	6,799
Light Therapy (Exposures) ...	5,075	Dental Treatment (Extractions)...	457
Artificial Pneumothorax (New Inductions)	120	,, ,, (Fillings) ...	147
Artificial Pneumothorax (Refills)..	7,660	,, ,, (Miscellaneous).	238

Notification and Deaths.

During the year 78 persons within the city died from tuberculosis without notification having been effected prior to death. The result of enquiry into the reasons for such failure to notify are summarised in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII.

Disease.	Reasons for Non-notification of Persons who died within the City.						
	No. of Persons who died within the City.	No. of Cases not notified before death.	Diagnosis made at a Post-mortem Examination. (Includes Coroner's Cases.)	Diagnosis delayed owing to Clinical difficulties.	Doctor thought case had been notified by another Practitioner.	Notification forgotten.	Patient died before notification could be effected.
nonary Tuberculosis	653	36 5·5%	14 2·1%	3 0·4%	8 1·2%	5 0·8%	6 0·9%
-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	124	42 33·8%	11 8·9%	15 12·1%	2 1·6%	8 6·4%	6 4·8%

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in Liverpool from 1931 to 1942, together with the number of new cases notified and the death rates which prevailed in England and Wales are given in Tables IX and X where case rates for Liverpool are also shown.

TABLE IX.

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Years.	Cases notified.	Case rate per 1,000 population.	Number of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 Liverpool.	Death rate per 1,000 England and Wales.
1931.....	2,358	2·75	989	1·15	0·74
1932.....	2,005	2·33	969	1·14	0·69
1933.....	2,279	2·63	1,009	1·19	0·69
1934.....	1,903	2·20	867	1·03	0·63
1935.....	1,697	1·96	812	0·97	0·60
1936.....	1,645	1·90	713	0·85	0·58
1937.....	1,555	1·79	684	0·82	0·58
1938.....	1,378	1·59	666	0·81	0·53
1939.....	1,213	1·47	647	0·81	0·54
1940.....	1,311	1·73	761	1·01	0·59
1941.....	1,302	1·90	699	1·02	0·60
1942.....	1,370	2·04	653	0·97	0·54

TABLE X.

DEATHS FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Years.	Cases notified.	Case rate per 1,000 population.	Number of deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 Liverpool.	Death rate per 1,000 England and Wales.
1931.....	719	0·84	164	0·19	0·15
1932.....	672	0·77	170	0·20	0·15
1933.....	654	0·75	148	0·17	0·13
1934.....	585	0·67	129	0·15	0·13
1935.....	502	0·58	123	0·15	0·11
1936.....	445	0·51	126	0·15	0·11
1937.....	388	0·45	112	0·13	0·11
1938.....	386	0·45	103	0·12	0·10
1939.....	317	0·38	99	0·12	0·09
1940.....	274	0·36	122	0·16	0·11
1941.....	305	0·44	147	0·21	0·13
1942.....	348	0·52	124	0·18	0·11

TABLE XI.

AGE PERIODS OF DEATH FROM TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1942.

Age Periods.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—	3	2	7	6
1—	4	1	17	15
5—	1	1	8	2
10—	4	5	5	6
15—	23	38	8	9
20—	26	54	2	8
25—	65	77	7	7
35—	82	38	2	3
45—	89	17	5	4
55—	72	19	—	—
65—	21	11	1	2
Totals ...	390	263	62	62

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Clinics operated by the Corporation during 1942 were:—

Seamen's Dispensary—Males only.

Mill Road Infirmary—Females only.

Royal Infirmary—Males and Females.

Edge Lane Hospital—Females only.

Sparrow Hall Hospital—Males and Females.

The Seamen's Dispensary and the Royal Infirmary are open all day for treatment of these diseases in the male. At Mill Road Infirmary, the Royal Infirmary and Edge Lane Hospital treatment for females is provided each day at hours convenient to the greatest number of patients.

All cases of venereal diseases requiring in-patient treatment are now concentrated in the special wards at Belmont Road Hospital. Periodic examinations of the children born and apparently free from disease are arranged. Infected parents are encouraged to attend the clinics until cure is accomplished. Further pregnancies are supervised and prophylactic treatment for congenital syphilis is given throughout.

It is becoming increasingly realised that the infected unit is not the individual but the family and thus whole families are examined, and, if need be, treated as the result of one diagnosed case. The maternity wards in particular of the various hospitals have referred numerous cases to the clinics for treatment, while the ante-natal centres throughout the city have sent many patients for diagnosis and treatment. It is only by a greater development of this co-operation between the health services that the large numbers of women and their families who would otherwise not be treated for this hidden scourge can come under proper treatment.

The following table summarises the work of the Clinics for the year 1942 :—

	Seamen's Dispensary. Males only.	†Royal Infirmary.		Mill Road Infirmary and †Belmont Road Hospital.		†Edge Lane Medical Home. Females only.	*Sparrow Hall.		Total Male and Fema
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females		Males.	Females.	
New cases	3,575	879	450	3	663	123	9	—	5,7
Old and new patients									
Total attendances	42,782	14,057	8,237	171	16,568	—	45	1	81,8
In-patient days ...	—	27	—	11,432	8,286	7,499	—	—	27,2

†Beds for In-patients are reserved at these Institutions.

*Closed 9/9/1942.

There was an increase in the number of new patients (5,702 in 1942 compared with 5,648 in 1941), and an increase in in-patient days of treatment (27,244 and 23,718 respectively), also in the number of attendances (81,861 and 69,115 in 1942 and 1941).

Early syphilis appears to have increased roughly four times in the male and eight times in the female population since 1938 :—

1938.		1939.		1940.		1941.		1942.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
147	34	187	25	354	59	584	139	567	260

Deaths from Venereal Disease.

Years	Syphilis. At Ages—Years.					Locomotor Ataxy. At Ages—Years.					General Paralysis of Insane. At Ages—Years.					Total Venereal Disease. At Ages—Years.				
	Under 1	1–	40–	All Ages.		Under 1	1–	40–	All Ages.		Under 1	1–	40–	All Ages.		Under 1	1–	40–	All Ages.	
1915	43	9	10	62		...	1	10	11		...	10	25	35		43	20	45	108	
1916	36	5	1	42		...	1	13	14		...	12	23	35		36	18	37	91	
1917	25	12	3	40	259	...	3	16	19	80	...	27	43	70	272	25	42	62	129	611
1918	37	17	13	67		...	1	19	20		...	34	42	76		37	52	74	163	
1919	38	6	4	48		...	4	12	16		...	22	34	56		38	32	50	120	
1920	48	8	5	61		...	3	10	13		...	18	24	42		48	29	39	116	
1921	41	7	9	57		...	1	16	17		...	18	35	53		41	26	62	127	
1922	31	7	10	48	255	...	2	16	18	81	...	27	29	56	244	31	36	55	122	580
1923	39	5	2	46		...	2	15	17		...	18	29	47		39	25	46	110	
1924	29	8	6	43		...	1	15	16		...	15	31	46		29	24	52	105	
1925	24	3	8	35		...	...	18	18		...	12	20	32		24	15	46	85	
1926	25	...	13	38		...	3	14	17		...	4	25	29		25	7	52	84	
1927	14	5	16	35	169	...	3	11	14	78	...	8	32	40	163	14	16	59	89	410
1928	10	6	12	28		...	1	12	13		...	7	29	36		10	14	53	77	
1929	10	3	20	33		...	1	15	16		...	6	20	26		10	10	55	75	
1930	10	3	28	41		...	2	9	11		...	7	18	25		10	12	55	77	
1931	5	9	26	40		...	1	7	8		...	3	16	19		5	13	49	67	
1932	6	3	21	30	189	...	1	9	10	51	...	8	24	32	131	6	12	54	72	371
1933	4	11	26	41		...	...	20	20		...	7	21	28		4	18	67	89	
1934	8	4	25	37		...	...	2	2		...	6	21	27		8	10	48	66	
1935	7	4	36	47		...	...	10	10		...	6	18	24		7	10	64	81	
1936	4	6	41	51		...	...	14	14		...	4	19	23		4	10	74	88	
1937	4	5	39	48	267	...	1	10	11	56	...	3	20	23	105	4	9	69	82	428
1938	8	6	44	58		...	...	13	13		...	1	15	16		8	7	72	87	
1939	3	5	55	63		...	...	8	8		...	...	19	19		3	5	82	90	
1940	2	2	48	52		...	1	14	15		...	4	8	12		2	7	70	79	
1941	4	6	48	58		—	—	10	10		—	4	12	16		4	10	70	84	
1942	2	3	29	34		—	—	6	6		—	5	9	14		2	8	44	54	

The increase in the deaths under the heading Syphilis is probably due to improved diagnosis in cardio-vascular cases.

Scabies.

The Scabies Order, 1941, under the Emergency Powers (Defence) gives the Medical Officer of Health, where he is satisfied, upon information given, that a person is in a verminous condition, power to cause such a person to be medically examined in suitable premises and further give him or her notice that he must present himself at a place where suitable arrangements have been made for him or her to be disinfected.

The treatment of scabies consists in giving the patient a hot bath, applying a suitable remedy, such as a 25 per cent. emulsion of benzyl benzoate and disinfection of clothing.

At the close of 1941 scabies was becoming widely prevalent, and it became necessary to proceed with the provision of suitable premises, in the form of scabies clinics, on a considerable scale. There were 4 cleansing stations available for the treatment of scabies, namely, (1) Everton Road, (2) Clifton Street, Garston, (3) Eldon Place, (4) South Dispensary. A further unit with 7 baths was then opened in Belmont Road Emergency Hospital which could be used for the treatment of scabies. Accordingly, during 1942 arrangements were made to open a number of fresh centres. Each was provided with a hot air disinfector:

(1) Mill Road Infirmary	7 Baths ...	Opened	2—2–42
(2) Stalisfield Avenue, Norris Green ...	1 Bath ...	,,	28—6--42
(3) Carnegie Welfare Centre	2 Baths ...	,,	4—5–42
(4) Walton Hospital Decontamination Unit...	2 ,, ...	,,	22—6–42
(5) Alder Hey Hospital	3 ,, ...	,,	29—7–42
(6) East Dispensary Decontamination Unit...	2 ,, ...	,,	3—8–42
(7) Fazakerley Isolation Hospital	2 ,, ...	,,	5—6–42
		Closed	1—1–43
(8) South Tuberculosis Clinic, Park Road ...	3 ,, ...	Opened	8—2–43
(9) 33, Walton Road	3 ,, ...	,,	1—2–43

The total number of baths thus provided was 25.

An additional centre with 2 baths was established for adults at Belmont Road. This and the clinic at Walton Hospital were open in the evenings from 5 to 7 to enable workers to receive treatment after working hours. These two clinics were run by staffs of the Hospitals Department and each was open on two nights per week, one night for males and one night for females, thus giving the maximum facilities for adults. The other clinics were run by the School Medical Department and were available for children and mothers.

The total number of cases of scabies thus dealt with in 1942 was 19,785.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS and SANATORIA.

During 1942 the hospital accommodation for infectious cases was as follows:—

City Hospitals North (70 beds), South (37 beds), East (194 beds), Fazakerley (160 beds), Fazakerley Annexe (155 beds), Sparrow Hall (150 beds), total, 766 beds; Fazakerley Sanatorium (182 beds), Cleaver Sanatorium (200 beds), total, 382 beds.

The following tables, prepared by the medical staff of each of the city hospitals, show the number of patients admitted, the nature of the illness in each case and the results of treatment, during the year 1942:—

Diseases	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1941.	Admitted during the year.	Transferred from other City Hospitals.	Total under Treatment during the year.	Transferred to Convalescent Hospital.	Transferred to other City Hospitals.	Discharged.	Remaining at end of year.	Died within 48 hours of Admission.	Total Deaths.
City Hospital North, Netherfield Road.										
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	91	283	16	390	—	11	277	91	—	11
Other Diseases	6	145	1	152	—	11	131	10	—	—
Totals	97	428	17	542	—	22	408	101	—	11
City Hospital South, Grafton Street.										
Scarlet fever	35	250	5	290	—	4	259	26	—	1
Diphtheria	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	—	24	—	24	—	—	21	3	—	—
Other Diseases	1	29	—	30	—	1	27	1	—	1
Totals	36	304	5	345	—	5	308	30	—	2

Diseases.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1941.	Admitted during the year.	Transferred from other City Hospitals.	Total under Treatment during the year.	Transferred to Convalescent Hospital.	Transferred to other City Hospitals.	Discharged	Remaining at end of year.	Died within 48 hours of Admission.	Total Deaths.
City Hospital East, Mill Lane, Old Swan.										
Scarlet Fever	3	255	6	264	—	15	193	56	—	—
Measles	—	186	2	188	—	11	154	21	1	2
Diphtheria	138	577	16	731	—	12	610	83	10	26
Other Diseases	16	248	6	270	—	7	249	12	1	2
Totals	157	1,266	30	1,453	—	45	1,206	172	12	30
City Hospitals, Fazakerley.										
Scarlet fever	29	364	74	467	—	34	379	54	—	—
Enteric fever group ...	10	11	1	22	—	—	22	—	—	—
Diphtheria	252	1,054	218	1,524	—	138	1,170	173	9	43
Measles	3	222	55	280	—	48	203	23	—	6
Whooping Cough	—	11	4	15	—	1	11	3	—	—
Other diseases	66	885	185	1,136	—	114	932	76	5	14
Totals	360	2,547	537	3,444	—	335	2,717	329	14	63
Fazakerley Sanatorium.										
Tuberculosis	182	239	50	471	—	11	173	213	1	7
Cleaver Sanatorium.										
Tuberculosis	201	169	71	441	—	23	157	213	—	4
Totals—All Isolation Hospitals and Sanatoria.										
All Diseases	1,033	4,953	710	6,696	—	441	4,969	1,058	27	22

* These admissions include Fazakerley Isolation Hospital—1,022 cases, Fazakerley Annexe—864 cases and Sparrow Hall Hospital—661 cases.

General and Children's Hospitals and other Institutions.

Statement of Admissions, Discharges, Births, Deaths, and Transfers.

Hospital or Establishment.	Remaining 27/12/41	Admitted.	Transferred to	Born.	Discharged.	Transferred from	Died.	Remaining 26/12/42
Administered under the Poor Law Acts :—								
Belmont Road Institution	1,594	8.643	493	16	7,179	643	1,467	1,457
Kirkdale Homes	1,314	165	467	—	323	130	297	1,196
Olive Mount Children's Hospital ...	267	1,695	340	—	1,526	451	15	310
Cottage Homes, Fazakerley ...	373	90	272	—	247	96	—	392
Shaw Street Boys' Home	30	7	16	—	22	—	—	31
Seafield House (Greaves Hall) ...	86	3	—	—	7	1	—	81
Administered under the Public Health Acts :—								
Walton Hospital	1,036	17,090	181	3,258	18,588	334	1,540	1,103
Alder Hey Hospital	730	8,251	91	—	7,475	242	463	892
Smithdown Road Hospital	561	7,907	68	1,892	8,473	541	835	579
Broadgreen Emergency Hospital ...	127	3,431	48	—	3,090	20	201	295
TOTAL	6,118	47,282	1,976	5,166	46,930	2,458	4,818	6,336

NOTE.—Emergency Medical Service cases are included in above Return ; Mill Road evacuated.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS and INSTITUTIONS.

General Review of Hospital Services.

Structural Work. During 1942, structural work was undertaken only if it was essential for the casualty services. At Broadgreen Emergency Hospital the building of hutment extensions for the accommodation of patients was completed. These additional wards were planned by the Ministry of Health and the expenditure incurred will be a charge on the Emergency Medical Service.

The extension of certain ancillary departments at both Alder Hey and Broadgreen Hospitals in continuance of the policy of upgrading, described in the Annual Report for 1939 was also carried out. During the year Broadgreen Emergency Hospital functioned as a general hospital.

During the year under review, heavy demands were made on the hospital accommodation for the treatment of normal civilian sickness. With the development of the Emergency Medical Service increased use was made of the outlying hospitals, which were used mainly for convalescent cases transferred from the City hospitals for completion of their cure. Under the Ministry of Health's schemes the staffing of these hospitals was steadily improved throughout the year in order that they would be able to play a larger part in the treatment of sickness and casualties.

Staffs. The consultant medical staffs were strengthened by the additional appointments already mentioned. The establishments of resident medical staffs for the various hospitals were laid down by the Central Medical War Committee. In order to make the best use of the available medical manpower, and to provide useful training for prospective entrants to the services, newly-qualified practitioners were employed in the municipal hospitals to a much greater extent than in peace time. Considerably greater responsibilities were, consequently, borne by the senior resident medical officers, and the value of these officers was fully demonstrated. It is probable that, in the future, the appointment of such senior staffs in larger numbers than formerly will be an important step in the maintenance of an efficient hospital service.

The nursing staffs of hospitals were supplemented by the Civil Nursing Reserve, comprising trained nurses, assistant nurses and nursing

DETAILS OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, ETC., AND WORK UNDERTAKEN AT THE FIVE MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS FOR PERIOD 1938 to 1942.

	Walton Hospital					Smithdown Road Hospital.					Mill Road Infirmary.					Alder Hey Hospital.					Broadgreen Emergency Hospital.	
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1941	194
*Admissions ...	16,995	14,149	14,018	16,209	17,090	9,594	8,191	7,937	7,276	7,907	10,024	9,155	8,857	3,081	—	9,713	7,855	6,612	7,981	8,251	1,986	3,48
*Transferred to ...	195	151	160	205	181	223	153	103	152	68	169	146	164	66	—	155	149	134	83	91	—	4
*Born	2,848	2.334	2,196	2,409	3,258	1,670	1,504	1,597	1,211	1,892	1,603	1,409	1,458	482	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Discharged ...	17,478	14,801	14,105	16,745	18,588	9,514	8,308	8,066	7,417	8,473	10,496	9,638	9,370	3,211	—	8,459	6,976	5,306	7,173	7,475	1,913	3,10
*Transferred from ...	484	538	266	309	334	727	759	496	506	541	384	473	334	102	—	762	1,000	727	230	242	—	2
*Died	1,972	1,776	1,604	1,773	1,540	1,164	1,031	962	868	835	797	746	699	278	—	658	515	551	637	463	58	23
Surgical Operations	5,468	3,639	4,932	5,580	6,432	1,729	1,793	2,668	2,810	2,991	3,900	3,744	3,631	1,277	—	2,327	2,063	2,308	2,375	2,520	727	2,24
Out-Patient Attendances ...	66,850	62,112	59,799	67,412	79,991	37.733	38,971	43,866	41,713	42,022	85,501	94,941	91,420	58,071	41,344	33,001	49,883	38,820	15,215	41,081	3,772	8,29
Pathological Examinations ...	30,098	27,363	25,377	27,742	30,697	20,611	30,288	31,557	38,769	52,639	25,226	23,461	21,917	8,219	—	31,600	21,686	20,718	19,767	21,643	—	10,2
Post-mortems ...	1,067	1,043	1,000	962	930	76	84	88	137	195	191	183	198	51	—	131	121	96	118	107	—	4
X-Ray Examinations (Radiographs)	22,328	21,435	22,278	23,441	22,463	8,079	9,426	8,885	9,343	11,455	14,708	17,924	17,706	7,829	—	13,327	10,838	12,243	13,150	13,361	4,451	8,12

* These figures correspond with the returns to the Ministry of Health and are made up to the last week-end of each year. This accounts for the slight variation between the figures returned by the respective Hospitals which are for the actual Calendar year.

Note.—Mill Road Infirmary statistics compiled to date of evacuation, viz:—4.5.41, with the exception of O.P. attendances which are for the full year 1942.

auxiliaries and their usefulness further increased. The training of nursing auxiliaries was continued at a number of the hospitals, including Belmont Road Emergency Hospital, Fazakerley Sanatorium and Kirkdale Homes. The training of probationer nurses continues on fairly normal lines, although a shortage of student nurses was experienced in the children's and other special hospitals. Some consideration was given to the salaries of trained staffs, and recommendations for salary increases were submitted and subsequently approved. Conscription caused the departure of several members of the male staff during the year but the training of substitutes made it possible to maintain all the essential services.

Maternity Cases. Post-natal patients from Walton and Smithdown Road Hospitals continued to be transferred to the Hydropathic Hospital, Southport, and to Rosefield Hall, Southport. This arrangement relieved the pressure on the lying-in accommodation at Walton. The units at Southport were staffed by Walton Hospital. The number of births at Walton rose from 2,409 in 1941 to 3,258 in 1942, and those at Smithdown Road from 1,211 to 1,892. The total rise was from 3,620 to 5,150.

Tuberculosis. Adult cases of tuberculosis were admitted mainly to the Sanatoria at Fazakerley and Heswall and to the tuberculosis unit at Walton Hospital. Cases of tuberculosis in children were admitted to the William and John Jones Convalescent Home, Rhyl. Despite the loss of sanatorium beds by the change in user of Broadgreen Sanatorium, in-patient treatment was provided reasonably expeditiously in all appropriate cases. Two wards at Broadgreen Hospital were opened for the reception of cases of tuberculosis.

Infectious Diseases. Diphtheria continued to be the most pressing problem although the numbers of cases showed a considerable decline in comparison with 1941. Measles was prevalent both in the first half of the year and in the fourth quarter. Provision was made for the admission of cases of minor infections such as mumps, chickenpox and rubella among service units and from on shipboard.

Air Raid Precautions. Reference has already been made to certain arrangements made in connection with the casualty services. Fire precautions and decontamination arrangements again received further attention during the year. Additional equipment was provided and the training of personnel continued.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

During the year, sanitary inspectors made 163,588 inspections and visits for the investigation and abatement of nuisances. 18,382 complaints of nuisances were received as compared with 14,237 the previous year. The total number of nuisances reported was 31,910, and out of this number, 2,980 nuisances were outstanding at the end of the year. The number of notices served for the abatement of nuisances was 14,764 informal, and 15,417 statutory, 2,142 of these being served for the provision of dustbins.

In 60 cases legal proceedings were instituted at the City Court for failure to comply with notices served by this department under the Public Health Act, 1936, and other enactments.

Departmental References.

The co-operation which the Public Health Department receives from other departments of the Corporation is fully appreciated, whereby many sanitary defects are brought to notice and dealt with immediately. The number of references received from other departments was 6,152, whilst the number of references to other departments was 9,499.

Infected Houses.

The sanitary inspectors made 10,856 investigations relating to cases of infectious disease, resulting in 10,664 visits to infected houses, and 1,196 visits to phthisis cases. There were also 153 inquiries made in respect to suspected smallpox contacts.

Closet Accommodation.

There still remain 95 privies and 77 pails on farms and outlying houses in the city where sewers are not reasonably available.

Drain Testing.

583 dainage systems were tested, 87 by colour test, of which 40 were positive and 47 negative; 210 by smoke rocket test, of which 114 were positive and 96 negative; 286 by smoke machine test, of which 178 were positive and 108 negative. Where defects have been

revealed by these tests, repairs have been carried out. In the case of tests of important buildings and offices, as well as dwelling-houses of higher rateable value, the assistance of the City Engineer's Department has been utilised.

Disused Drains.

513 sites of demolished premises due to enemy action were inspected and on 473 sites unsealed or defective drain connections were found. These were referred to the City Engineer and Surveyor for sealing in accordance with Ministry of Home Security Circutar 270/1941.

Factories and Workplaces Inspection.

Factories Act, 1937, and Public Health Act, 1936.

Factories and Workplaces.—All factories and workplaces are visited by inspectors appointed under the Act, the various premises being grouped in districts so as to secure the maximum number of visits in the minimum time.

Register of Factories, Section 8 (3).

The total number of factories (including bakehouses) on the register was 4,803.

With mechanical power	...	...	2,455
Without mechanical power...		...	2,348

6,345 visits were made to factories, 659 in consequence of special complaints to the department, 5,686 in the course of ordinary routine inspection. During these visits 843 defects were found, in respect of which 375 informal notices and 55 statutory notices were issued on owners or occupiers, the defects not remedied at the end of the year being 72.

Register of Workplaces (including Offices).

The number of workplaces on the register was 3,208.

1,703 visits were made to workplaces, and 1,011 in respect of offices. There were 129 defects, 15 of which were unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences, 6 inadequate ventilation, and the remainder want of cleanliness. All defects were remedied during the year.

Outworkers. Factories Act, 1937. Sections 110 and 111.

69 visits were made to premises and no instances of employment in unwholesome premises were found.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

Eight visits to two factories in which rag flock is manufactured and 69 visits to premises where rag flock was used, were made, 53 samples of rag flock being taken and with the exception of 4 were in accordance with the standard of cleanliness required by the rag flock regulations. In each of the 4 cases the offender was cautioned.

Bakehouses.

The number of bakehouses in use at the end of the year was 339, of which 109 were without mechanical power, 13 of these being basement, and 230 with mechanical power, of which 27 were basement bakehouses. 956 visits were made to bakehouses. 38 informal notices and 30 statutory notices were issued in respect of want of cleanliness, all of which were complied with.

Restaurants and Café Kitchens.

All kitchens in connection with cafés and restaurants are regularly visited, particular attention being paid to the cleanliness of the premises and of the workers employed in the kitchens. There were 340 in use at the end of the year, 2,093 visits were made to restaurant and café kitchens, 101 informal and 133 statutory notices being issued in respect of want of cleanliness, unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences, accumulation or deposit of refuse in rooms, all of which were complied with.

Licensed Premises.

1,546 visits were made to licensed premises and it was found that the conditions under which beer is stored and sold are satisfactory on the whole. Measures have been taken to maintain a good standard of cleanliness.

82 informal and 154 statutory notices were issued, and with the exception of premises requiring structural alteration, the carrying out of which has been retarded owing to the shortage of labour and materials, the remaining defects were remedied.

Offensive Trades.

There were on the register of offensive trades at the end of the year 92 businesses, and 798 visits were made to these premises.

Fish Friers' Premises.

At the end of the year there were 472 fish friers' premises within the city, and 2,561 visits were made to see that the requirements of the byelaws were carried out.

Furniture Removers.

136 visits were made to the premises of furniture removers and 145 vans were inspected and found in a clean condition.

Employment Agencies.

These premises are controlled by byelaws made under the Liverpool Corporation Act, 1927, and visits are made from time to time to ascertain that the requirements of the byelaws are being carried out. There are at present 23 licensed employment agencies on the register.

Railway Carriages and Fish Arrivals.

During the year 425 visits were made to the main line railway stations within the city to ascertain if the railway carriages and fish arrival platforms were in a clean condition. All were found to be clean.

Shops Acts, 1912 to 1938.

For the purposes of the administration of the Shops Act, inspection of shops throughout the City has been carried out by the Shops Inspectors, who are also engaged as Enforcement Inspectors under the Ministry of Food, in the performance of duties in connection with Food Control Administration.

Routine inspection of shops has been carried out as far as possible in order to keep the register of shops up to date, particularly in view of the number of shops which have been damaged or demolished by enemy action, or are unoccupied for this or other reasons. Shopkeepers, in addition to the many demands on their attention by the various Food Control Regulations, have complied with the requirements of the Shops Acts, respecting the employment of Shop Assistants and Young Persons, and with regard to the hours of closing, in a very satisfactory manner.

During the operation of Defence Regulation 60AB and the Liverpool (Hours of Closing) Order, 1941, made thereunder, by which the general evening closing hours of 9 p.m. on the "late" day, Saturday, and 8 p.m. on the other days in the week, were restricted to 6 p.m. on all days of the week, no contraventions of the Shops Acts were reported. Many of the shops closed before 6 p.m. including some of the food shops in the main thoroughfares, which closed at 5 p.m. No complaints have been received that the public have been inconvenienced by the earlier closing hour, which considerably minimised the risk to persons in the streets during the hours after black-out. The Regulation is operative during the period beginning with the first Sunday in November in any year, and ending with the day before the first Sunday in March in the succeeding year.

In accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 205, enquiries have been made by a female shops inspector, in addition to her other duties, with reference to the employment of women after child-birth, and in this connection 206 visits have been made to factories within the city to ensure that the appropriate requirements of the Act are complied with.

The total number of visits to shops was 85,372, and 99 special complaints were investigated under the various enactments. The number of shops registered was 6,929.

In connection with the closing of shops on the weekly half-holiday, 76,280 visits were made, 20 with respect to evening closing, whilst the visits on Sunday amounted to 2,243. Re-visits in connection with contraventions numbered 1984, calls incidental to the Shops Acts were 1,165, and 7 premises were visited respecting nuisances dealt with under the Public Health Act. Four informations for contraventions of the Shops Acts were laid against 4 defendants who were convicted, the fines inflicted amounting to £3. Warning letters were sent in 4 instances regarding minor offences.

Food Control.

The total number of visits made by Enforcement Inspectors was 7,217, and the complaints investigated included 208 cases in which informations were laid. The fines totalled £556. In one case there was a penalty of £25, together with three months imprisonment. Costs allowed amounted to £24 17s. 6d.

Theatres, Cinemas, etc.

506 visits were made by the Shops Inspectors, and in 7 cases minor defects observed, these being remedied on the attention of the managers being called thereto.

Common Lodging Houses.

At the commencement of the year 1942, there were on the register 25 lodging houses providing accommodation for 1,397 lodgers. 8 applications were received from persons for registration as Keepers, of which 6 were granted. 3 houses ceased to be used as common lodging houses and were removed from the register. 28 applications were received from persons for the renewal of registration as Keepers, of which number 22 were granted for a further period of twelve months, and 6 applications were granted until the termination of hostilities, or for a period of twelve months whichever is the less.

At the end of the year there were on the register 28 lodging houses providing accommodation for 1,564 lodgers, 24 houses with accommodation for 1,411 males, and 4 houses with accommodation for 153 females. The number of inspections of these houses was 1,888.

In 142 cases informal action was taken for infringements of the bye-laws, and in 125 cases the requirements were complied with. No informations were laid against keepers. 64 statutory nuisances were found, and of this number 15 nuisances were outstanding at the end of the year.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

During the year, 5,432 inspections were made of houses occupied by members of more than one family. Offences were observed in 132 houses due to dirty floors, walls and ceilings, yards and water-closets, stairs and passages not washed, and beds, bedclothes and bedding dirty or verminous. Informal action was taken in 125 cases, and of this number 124 cases were abated. Formal action was taken in 7 cases and these were later complied with.

Seamen's Lodging Houses.

Since the outbreak of hostilities and more particularly of recent months there has been an abnormal increase in the number of houses within the city accommodating British and Allied Merchant Seamen.

In order to provide the necessary legislation to control Seamen's Lodging Houses, the Council of the City of Liverpool has approved draft byelaws under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and have been submitted to the Board of Trade for approval. Inspections have been made of all known seamen's lodging houses, the majority of which are large aged dwelling-houses of the terrace type situate within the old city boundary and generally provided with the usual sanitary arrangements associated with dwelling-houses of this type, and sufficient only to meet the needs of one family.

The keepers of many of the lodging houses are under contract with the several shipping companies, and in this direction liaison was arranged between the government departments, local authority, and the shipping companies concerned to secure a suitable standard of sanitation in such houses, and the sanitary conditions in many of these houses have been greatly improved.

During the year, 1,765 inspections were made of 97 lodging houses. Overcrowding was found to exist in 28 houses and 170 rooms on the basis of 40 square feet of floor space for each person to occupy a sleeping apartment at one time, and 2 houses and 44 rooms were decrowded. In 92 houses, 2,044 statutory nuisances were found. The necessary action was taken and 1,018 nuisances were abated, the remainder are in course of abatement. In one case it was necessary to take legal proceedings against an owner and the prosecution was successful.

The Scabies Order, 1941.

46 inspections of 29 Common Lodging Houses were made under the above Order. Body lice were found in 81 beds and bedding concerning 19 houses. 75 beds and bedding were disinfested by the Disinfection Department, 3 by the keepers concerned, and 3 beds were destroyed. 75 persons said to have occupied the verminous beds were advised to attend hospital for treatment and cleansing, and 43 persons attended. 26 persons believed to be verminous left the lodging houses and were not traced. 1,200 inspections were made of Seamen's Lodging Houses under the above Order. The bed bug was found in 7 lodging houses, and in 180 beds. 160 beds were disinfested by the Disinfection Department, and in addition 20 were destroyed at the request of the keepers concerned. All beds inspected were found to be free from the body louse.

Canal Boats.

Eight new boats were registered, and 5 were broken up, making a total of 390 canal boats on the register at the end of the year, with a population of 396 males and 5 females. The number of inspections of these boats was 2,123, 72 contraventions were found on 48 boats, and of this number 68 contraventions were remedied. 50 notices were issued to owners, and 2 verbal notices were given to masters.

The Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act, 1937.

Official notice has been received in respect of 22 fumigations under the Hydrogen Cyanide (Fumigation) Act, 1937. The number of dwelling-houses fumigated was 5, and 17 warehouses, each fumigation being supervised by the sanitary inspectors and satisfactorily carried out.

Co-operation of Civil, Naval, Army and Air Force Authorities in Sanitary Matters.

In consequence of Ministry of Health Circular W.2, inspections have been made of Military and Air Force camps and billets, and nuisances have been dealt with by the department. Officers commanding have been advised of all matters appertaining to the health and comfort of their personnel.

Miscellaneous.

Stables within the city are systematically visited by the district sanitary inspectors, constant attention being paid to the frequent removal of manure and to general sanitation.

The total number of visits to stables during the year was 10,939, the number occupied was 488, and the number disused was 1,078. 53 visits were made to manure depots.

Marine Stores. During the year 276 visits were paid to 10 marine stores, and in 5 cases nuisances were found and the necessary steps taken for their abatement.

Parks. Fortnightly visits are paid by sanitary inspectors to all public sanitary conveniences within parks and gardens throughout the city to ascertain if they are kept in a clean condition and in good repair. 1,027 visits were paid and in 37 instances they were found to be incorrect. The necessary action was taken to remedy the defects.

Poultry Depots. 13 poultry depots were visited fortnightly by sanitary inspectors. In 9 instances nuisances were found, and steps taken to have them abated.

Schools. 3,944 visits were made to all schools, and in 154 instances defects were found. The necessary steps were immediately taken to have the defects remedied.

Court and Alley Inspections.

4,065 inspections were made of courts and alleys, and 5,685 inspections of water-closets, the visits being made weekly by sanitary inspectors to ascertain whether these common water-closets are kept in a clean condition.

Prohibition of Sale of Verminous Furniture, etc.

1,413 visits have been paid to premises by sanitary inspectors, and no infringements were observed.

Removal of Remains.

Under the terms of licences issued from the Home Office, sanitary inspectors supervised the exhumation and re-interment of 15 bodies during the year.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

It has not been found necessary to take any proceedings for non-compliance with the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919. Sanitary inspectors paid 93,383 visits to ascertain if premises were infested by rats. 280 premises were found rat infested owing to defective drains, or accumulation of rubbish or lumber. 44 notices were served upon the persons responsible for the abatement of the nuisance, and these have since been complied with. Rat catchers have paid 29,581 visits to premises for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were infested with rats, and in 2,342 instances evidence of rats was found. 13,873 rats were caught, of this number 13,595 were brown, and 278 were black. The City Bacteriologist examined 2,243 rats to ascertain if they were free from plague or other diseases, and the remainder were burnt.

Inspection of Air Raid Shelters.

During the year 1942, 50,992 inspections were made of all types of shelters, and reports were submitted to the appropriate departments where remedial work was necessary. 1,870 complaints were investigated and reported upon.

The sanitary condition of public shelters has improved very considerably, the cleansing being carried out by the City Engineer and Surveyor.

The strengthening of surface shelters is now complete, but constant inspection is still necessary to ensure that shelters are free from fault, and to prevent serious nuisances arising.

Much deliberate damage has been done to shelters by children and youths, particularly to the electrical fittings, bunks, etc. A shelter campaign was inaugurated in November by the Civil Defence Emergency Committee, when three Ministry of Information vans, with trained speakers in attendance, for a fortnight toured the districts where shelters had suffered most damage. After that period one van toured the city for three months. The local Press gave publicity every week with regard to the shelter damage, and the Director of Education agreed that direction should be given in every school in the city by the teachers. The churches also agreed to give direction from the pulpits.

It is interesting to note that during a three-month period 1,366 shelters were damaged, but the result of the shelter campaign is becoming apparent in the marked improvement in the condition of shelters. The Wardens' Organisation is endeavouring to persuade persons allocated to shelters to keep them locked, but many locks are still being lost, and these are becoming more difficult to replace.

During early morning and night visits bedding is examined, and 288 bundles were found to be verminous or dirty and likely to become verminous. These were disinfested by the department and the shelters disinfected. Owing to the wooden bunks becoming infested with bugs, it has been necessary to replace these with steel in one of the largest shelters in the city.

Ambulance and Disinfecting Department.

The staff of the Ambulance and Disinfecting Department is engaged in (1) the removal of cases of infectious disease to hospital by

ambulance, (2) the disinfection of premises and articles exposed to infection, (3) the disinfestation of verminous houses and articles, (4) the supervision of the City mortuary. The number of cases of infectious disease removed to hospital was 5,856. The number of houses disinfected after infectious disease was 7,603, whilst the number of articles of bedding, clothing, etc., disinfected by steam after exposure to infectious disease was 120,441.

Disinfestation of Premises and Household Effects.

Premises. 2,001 Corporation houses and 331 Corporation tenements were inspected for vermin. 373 houses and 164 tenements were infested with bugs, and the table below describes the action taken in these cases.

	Corporation Houses.		Non-Corporation Houses.
	Houses.	Tenements.	
Number treated	373	150	0
Awaiting treatment at the end of the year ...	53	23	0

City Mortuary.

The number of bodies removed to the mortuary was:—

From the river	15
From the city	380

The number of still-births received was 45.

Cremation.

The number of cremations which took place at the Liverpool Crematorium during 1942 was 460.

Smoke Abatement.

In accordance with national policy, industrial smoke abatement practice has been discontinued. The West Lancashire and Cheshire Regional Smoke Abatement Committee have suspended their operations for the duration of the war.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

A numerical summary of the visits paid to premises by the food inspectors is given in Table I.

TABLE I.

VISITS PAID TO PREMISES BY FOOD INSPECTORS.

ughter-ouses.	Butchers' shops.	Fruit shops.	Fish & Fruit shops.	Food Hawkers' premises.	Jam factor-ies.	Pickle factor-ies.	Ice Cream premises	Food factories	Knackers' yards.	Total visits paid.
7	12,098	16,419	12,423	1,249	9	14	12	485	9	42,725

Private Slaughter-houses.

There are 4 private slaughter-houses in the city at which, during the year, no animals were slaughtered.

The City Abattoir.

205,909 animals of different kinds were slaughtered in Liverpool for human food. An analysis of this figure is given in Table II.

TABLE II.

NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED IN LIVERPOOL FOR HUMAN FOOD.

	Bulls	Bullocks	Cows	Heifers	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Swine	Horses	Goats.
Public Abattoir	306	14,260	11,093	7,185	31,437	139,410	1,947	214	57
Totals	306	14,260	11,093	7,185	31,437	139,410	1,947	214	57

TABLE III.

CARCASES OF ANIMALS (HOME-KILLED) BROUGHT INTO LIVERPOOL FROM OTHER DISTRICTS.

Brought into the—	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Pork.
Meat Market	10,119	472	1,176	73,568	119
TOTALS	10,119	472	1,176	73,568	119

In addition to the above, 4,073 boxes or packages of home-killed offal were dealt with in the meat market.

TABLE IV.

CARCASES OF IMPORTED (FROZEN AND CHILLED) MEAT PASSING THROUGH THE CITY MEAT MARKET.

Beef.	Veal.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Pork.
3,212	—	60,869	466,230	10,750

In addition to the above, 237,611 boxes and packages of imported meat and offal were dealt with in the meat market.

949 lbs. imported beef and 518 lbs. imported offal were destroyed for unsoundness, chiefly mould and brine damage.

Diseased Conditions.

The carcases of 17,288 animals showed abnormal conditions, and a detailed examination was made in each case, 2,188 carcases being rejected as unfit for human food. Of these, 1,214 were destroyed at the abattoir and 974 were destroyed at knackers' yards. A description of the diseased conditions found during 1942 which led to the total or partial destruction of carcases is given in Table V.

TABLE V.

Disease.	No.	Disease.	No.
Abscess (total)	3	Melanosis (total)	1
,, (partial)	54	,, (partial)	1
Arthritis, Septic (total)	15	Moribund	7
,, Simple (partial)	81	Nephritis Septic	15
Asphyxia	156	Parturient Fever	1
Contamination (partial)	15	Pyæmia	7
Decomposition (total)	16	Peritonitis Septic	19
,, (partial)	18	Pneumonia	31
Distomatosis	17	Pleurisy	7
Dropsy	78	Pleurisy (partial)	11
Emaciation	8	Presternal Calcification (partial) ...	4
Enteritis	91	Sarcoma	2
Gangrene (total)	2	Septicæmia	12
Gastritis (total)	1	Septic Mastitis	9
Immaturity	2	,, Metritis	11
Injury (total)	8	,, Pericarditis	2
,, (partial)	160	Swine Fever	22
Jaundice	14	Swine Erysipelas	3
Johnes Disease	2	Tuberculosis (total)	640
Joint Ill	10	,, (partial)	457
Malignant Neoplasm	2	Urticaria (partial)	5

In addition to the number of carcases totally destroyed because diseased conditions made them unfit for human food, a number of organs with localised disease were condemned.

Quantities of Food Materials Condemned as being unfit for Human Food.

TABLE VI.

Beef, Veal, Mutton, Pork.	Offal.	Fish.		Crabs, Lobsters, Oysters, Crayfish, Shrimps, Prawns, Scallops.	Cockles, Mussels, and Winkles.	Poultry.	Game.	Rabbits and Hares.	Fruit.	Vegetables.	Nuts, Cokernuts, Almonds, etc.	Sundries	Canned Food-stuffs.	Eggs.
		Wet.	Dry.			Fowls, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, etc.	Partridges, Grouse, etc.		Apples, Pears, Bananas Oranges, Lemons, etc.	Potatoes, Cabbages, Sprouts, Onions, Turnips, etc.				
Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bags.	Head.	Head.	Head.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Dried 181 lbs In shell 180 eggs.
444,712	610,685	239,673	24,083	7,970	325	3,671	54	8,241	89,968	217,462	—	42,351	169,500	

The Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

This Order aims at the destruction of cows suffering from tuberculosis in a form that is a source of danger to human beings and to other animals. During 1942, 70 cows were slaughtered under this Order at the City Abattoir.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The following applications for licences as slaughtermen were received, namely: 5 for new licences, 97 for renewal of existing licences and 218 temporary licences for the slaughter of animals for the food of Mohammedans. In each case the licence was granted.

Food Control.

Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Proceedings were instituted in 32 cases. £87 10s. 0d. was imposed in fines and £6 15s. 0d. in costs.

THE SUPERVISION OF COWSHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILKSHOPS.

Registration of Dairies.

TABLE VII.

(*Milk and Dairies Order*, 1926.)

Number of registered dairies at the end of 1941.	New applications for registration.	Registration refused.	Dairies removed from the register.	Number of registered dairies at the end of 1942.
551	14	—	26	539

(19 dairies were transferred from one owner to another.)

Inspection of Dairies.

2,198 visits of inspection were paid to dairies. In 21 instances infringements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were found. In every case the notice of requirements was complied with at once. The corresponding visits for 1941 were 2,147.

Registration of Dairymen.

TABLE VIII.

Number of registered dairymen on Jan. 1st, 1942.	Applications for registration.	Applications refused.	Ceased to be dairymen.	Remaining on the register, Dec. 31st, 1942.
563	14	—	26	551

Of the 551 dairymen on the register at the end of the year, 12 were milk-hawkers who, having no premises of their own, are registered at the dairy from which they obtain their supplies and where they store their utensils.

Conveyance and Distribution of Milk Churns.

Observations were made at railway stations and other distributing centres to ensure that Sections 28 and 29 of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, relating to the marking, construction and cleanliness of milk churns, were complied with. 4 notices were sent to farmers outside the city drawing their attention to defects in milk churns. In every case the defects were remedied.

The Licensing of Places for Keeping Cattle.

(*Liverpool Corporation Act*, 1921.)

Under Sections 475 to 483 of the Liverpool Corporation Act, 1921, every person who keeps cattle is required to hold a licence from the Corporation both in respect of himself and also in respect of the premises. In Table IX is a summary of the register of licences in respect of milch cows.

TABLE IX.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES ON WHICH MILCH COWS ARE KEPT.

	End of 1941.	End of 1942.
Number of licensed cowsheds...	165	162
Number of cows specified on the licences	3,189	3,132
Approximate average number of cows kept ...	2,489	2,411

(4 licences were transferred from one person to another.)

958 visits of inspection were paid to cowsheds. Five of the cowsheds visited were the subject of notices drawing the attention of the occupiers to contraventions of the Liverpool Corporation Act, 1921. All the notices were complied with, and no prosecutions were necessary nor was any licence forfeited because premises were not properly kept.

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES ON WHICH PIGS ARE KEPT.

	End of 1942.
Number of licensed piggeries	98
Number of pigs specified on the licences	3,779
Approximate average number of pigs kept	1,558

Eleven new licences to keep pigs were applied for, involving the keeping of one hundred and forty-four pigs. These applications were granted. Two licences were transferred and four licences surrendered. 305 visits of inspection to piggeries were made, three piggeries visited were the subject of notices drawing the attention of the occupiers to contraventions of the Liverpool Corporation Act, 1921, and in every case the notice was complied with. In farms situated in the outer districts of the city, premises registered for the keeping of milch cows may be used also for keeping store cattle. At the end of 1942, 475 store cattle were kept on registered premises.

The Daily Supply of Milk to Liverpool.

The quantity of milk consumed in Liverpool daily is as follows:—

TABLE X.

DAILY CONSUMPTION OF MILK DURING 1942.

Grade of Milk.	Quantity in Gallons.
Tuberculin-tested (Certified)	None
Tuberculin-tested	680
Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised)	300
Accredited	6,800
Raw ungraded	7,728
Pasteurised under licence	33,800
Heat-treated to pasteurisation standard	6,200
Sterilized	7,392
Total ...	62,900

The relative quantities of milk produced within the city or brought into the city by road or by rail are as follows:—

TABLE XI.

DAILY SOURCE OF MILK DURING 1942.

Produced from cows kept within the City.	Brought into the City by road.	Brought into the City by rail.
7,233 gallons	54,667 gallons	1,000 gallons

Total, 62,900 gallons.

The growth of road transport during recent years has led to increased difficulties in sampling.

Graded Milk.

The daily quantity of graded milk consumed is given in Table X.

TABLE XII.

PRODUCERS AND VENDORS OF GRADED MILK IN LIVERPOOL.

Nature of licence or licences.	Tuberculin Tested (Certified) Milk	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	Accredited Milk	Pasteurised Milk.
Producer only	0	0	0	23	0
Producer and retail vendor	0	0	1	36	6
Retail vendor only ...	0	0	9	6	2

The following changes in licence-holders took place, namely: The licences of three producer-retailers and seven vendors of "Accredited" milk, were surrendered. Eight vendors of Tuberculin Tested Milk and two vendors of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk ceased to trade in Graded Milk.

The Provision of Milk for School Children.

Pasteurised milk only is supplied to school children under the Milk Marketing Board's Scheme. During March some 61,889 children were each supplied with a third of a pint daily. This number is approximately 89 per cent. of the children attending school. During the year, 134 samples were examined bacteriologically and chemically, and the results as a whole were satisfactory in view of war-time conditions. One of the samples was found to be tuberculous. The cause was traced to a broken spring in the steam control valve mechanism of the pre-heater, resulting in insufficient heating of the milk.

THE CLEANLINESS OF MILK.

TABLE XIII.

EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF TUBERCULIN TESTED MILK.

Supplied by	Number of Samples	Where taken	Methylene Blue Reduction Test.		Presence or Absence of Coliform Bacilli.			
			Satis-factory.	Unsatis-factory.	Absent in 1 ml.	Present in 1 ml.	Present in $\frac{1}{10}$ ml.	Present in $\frac{1}{100}$ ml.
A	9	Hospitals and Institutions.	7	2	7	0	0	2
B	12	Do.	12	0	8	3	1	0
C	16	Do.	11	5	9	3	2	2
D	12	Wholesale depot	10	2	6	1	3	2
E	9	Do.	8	1	6	2	0	1
F	2	Do.	2	0	2	0	0	0
G	1	Do.	1	0	1	0	0	0
H	4	Do.	4	0	1	0	0	3
Totals	65		55	10	40	9	6	10

TABLE XIV.

THE EXAMINATION OF ACCREDITED MILKS PRODUCED IN LIVERPOOL.

tal Number f Samples.	Methylene Blue Test.		Presence or Absence of Coliform Bacilli.				
			Absent in	Present in			
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	1 ml.	1 ml.	$\frac{1}{10}$ ml.	$\frac{1}{100}$ ml.	$\frac{1}{1000}$ ml.
166	102	64	56	23	24	16	47
	61·4%	38.6%	33 7%	13·9%	14·5%	9·6%	28·3%

THE EXAMINATION OF ACCREDITED MILKS PRODUCED OUTSIDE LIVERPOOL.

tal Number Samples.	Methylene Blue Test.		Presence or Absence of Coliform Bacilli.				
			Absent in	Present in			
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	1 ml.	1 ml.	$\frac{1}{10}$ ml.	$\frac{1}{100}$ ml.	$\frac{1}{1000}$ ml.
110	78	32	54	15	8	14	19
	70·9%	29·1%	49·1%	13·6%	7·3%	12·7%	17·3%

TABLE XV.

EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF UNGRADED AND UNTREATED MILK PRODUCED IN LIVERPOOL.

Month.	Number of Samples	Methylene Blue Reduction Test.		Presence or Absence of Coliform Bacilli.				
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.	Absent in 1 ml.	Present in 1 ml.	Present in $\frac{1}{10}$ ml.	Present in $\frac{1}{100}$ ml.	Present in $\frac{1}{1000}$ ml.
January ...	6	5	1	4	0	1	0	1
February ...	12	12	0	7	3	2	0	0
March ...	8	6	2	4	2	1	0	1
April ...	10	6	4	2	2	1	2	3
May ...	14	8	6	2	4	2	2	4
June ...	9	2	7	2	0	0	0	7
July ...	5	1	4	1	0	0	0	4
August ...	7	3	4	0	1	1	2	3
September	7	3	4	1	0	0	1	5
October ...	8	2	6	0	0	3	1	4
November...	20	16	4	7	2	5	2	4
December...	10	8	2	5	2	2	0	1
Total ...	116	72	44	35	16	18	10	37
		62·1%	37·9%	30·2%	13·8%	15·5%	8·6%	31·9%

Ice Cream.

During the year 12 visits of inspection were paid to the premises of ice cream vendors and makers. Twenty-five samples were examined and found satisfactory. In 56 per cent. the total count was under 10,000 organisms per c.c., and in 44 per cent. coliform bacilli were absent in 1 c.c.

TUBERCULOUS MILK.

The Examination for Tuberculosis, of Milk produced within the City.

TABLE XVI.

Kind of Milk.	Number of samples.	Tubercle bacilli present.	Percentage tuberculous.
Graded milk	182	12	6·5%
Ungraded raw milk ...	117	10	8·5%

The Examination for Tuberculosis, of Milk produced in Areas outside the City.

TABLE XVII.

Kind of Milk.	Number of samples	Tubercle bacilli present.	Percentage tuberculous.
Graded milk	152	5	3·3%
Ungraded raw milk ...	428	40	9·3%

TABLE XVIII.

THE SITUATION OF AREAS OUTSIDE THE CITY FROM WHICH MILK SAMPLED FOR TUBERCULOSIS WAS DERIVED.

County.	Description of Milk.		Number of Tuberculous samples.		Tubercle bacilli present.	Percentage tuberculous.
	Ungraded.	Graded.	Ungraded.	Graded.	Totals.	
Lancashire ...	127	31	8	1	9	5·7%
Cheshire	261	96	31	4	35	9·8%
Denbighshire ...	24	4	1	—	1	3·6%
Flintshire ...	16	—	—	—	—	—
Shropshire ...	—	9	—	—	—	—
Cumberland ...	—	12	—	—	—	—
	428	152	40	5	45	7·8%

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

During 1942, 7,368 samples of food and drugs were purchased or taken and submitted for examination. Of these samples 1,229 were formal samples and 6,139 were informal samples.

TABLE XIX.

OFFENCES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, THE PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933 AND THE PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941.

Number of Informations laid.	Nature of Sample.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Legal Proceedings.		
			Number of convictions.	Fines.	Costs.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
34	Milk	Contained added water	34	28 0 0	39 1 6
2	Milk	Refusal to sell to Inspector	2	2 0 0	1 1 0
1	Whisky ...	Contained 14 per cent. excess of water	1	5 0 0	1 1 0
1	Soya Flour ...	Giving a label which falsely described the flour.	1	10 0 0	1 1 0
1	Parsley, Thyme and Lemon Stuffing	Was devoid of lemon	1	10 0 0	1 1 0
1	Onion Flavouring	Giving a label which falsely described the flavouring.	1	10 0 0	2 2 0
1	Glycerine, Lemon and Ipecacuanha Mixture	Giving a label which falsely described the mixture.	1	—	2 6 0
1	Dried Parsley ...	Contained 22 per cent. sand	1	10 0 0	1 5 0
1	Liquid Tonic ...	Giving a label which falsely described the tonic.	1	5 0 0	3 3 0
1	Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil	Giving a label which falsely described the extract	1	5 0 0	1 1 0
1	Blood Mixture ...	Sold without a declaration of the constitutents	1	5 0 0	2 2
1	Orange Quinine	do. do.	Dismissed.	—	—
1	Disinfectant ...	Unlawfully selling disinfectant... ...	1	2 0 0	2 2
47			46	92 0 0	57 6
					£149 6 6

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.

During 1942, 107 samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs were submitted for analysis. It was not necessary to take legal proceedings.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, regulates the sale of poisons. It is the duty of the Local Authority to carry out Part II of the Act, which deals with the registration of persons selling poisons mentioned in the Poisons List Confirmation Order, 1935. The number of names entered in the register is 351. Legal proceedings were taken against one unregistered vendor. (See Table XIX.)

Food Control.

Defence (General) Regulations, 1939.

Legal proceedings were instituted against one vendor who made an overcharge of threepence per pound in respect of pork sausages. A fine of £10 0s. 0d. was imposed.

REPORT OF THE CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

In 1942 the number of specimens examined amounted to 98,266, of which 7,687 were for outside authorities and 5,786 for the Armed Forces.

Plague. None of the 3,658 rats examined was found infected with plague.

Anthrax. The Government Wool Disinfecting Station submitted 100 specimens of hair and wool for examination. Of these 50 were untreated and 4 contained anthrax bacilli; 50 were treated and of these none was infected with anthrax.

Examinations made in the Bacteriological Department for the City of Liverpool during the year 1942.

Milk (fresh—liquid)	1,075
Foodstuffs	54
Water	943
Rats for plague bacilli	2,251
Swabs for diphtheria bacilli, etc.	58,233
Specimens for enteric	1,401
Cerebro-spinal fluid, etc. for pathogenic organisms	201
Sputum, etc., for tubercle bacilli	1,311
Exudates for anthrax bacilli	78
Miscellaneous specimens	222
	65,769

Venereal Diseases :

Serological tests	16,680
Other tests	837
	17,517

Port Health Authority :

Wool and hair for anthrax bacilli	100
Rats for plague bacilli	1,407
	1,507

Examinations made for Outside Authorities :

Bacteriological	5,704
Venereal Diseases	1,983
	7,687

Examinations made for the Armed Forces :

Bacteriological	2,272
Venereal Diseases	3,514
	5,786

SUMMARY.

LIVERPOOL :		
Specimens of water, milk, foodstuffs and infectious material	65,769	
Venereal Diseases	17,517	
Port Health Authority	1,507	
		84,793
OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES :		
Bacteriological	5,704	
Venereal Diseases	1,983	
		7,687
ARMED FORCES :		
Bacteriological	2,272	
Venereal Diseases	3,514	
		5,786
		98,266

HOUSING.

Owing to the War, and the terms of the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1,866, dated September 8th, 1939, normal progress in regard to slum clearance has ceased. During the year 916 houses were demolished and 2,120 persons re-housed.

Landlord and Tenant (War Damage) Amendment Act, 1941.

The total number of houses inspected during the year under the above enactment was 340. 216 applications for examination under the Act were made by landlords; 105 certificates of fitness were issued, and in 111 cases the applicants were notified that a certificate could not be granted.

124 applications for examination under the Act were made by tenants. In 104 cases it was found on examination that the dwelling-house had not been repaired so as to be deemed reasonably capable of being used for housing purposes.

Defence (General) Regulations, 1939. Regulation 66AA.

Applications were received for licences to re-open 27 houses in clearance areas under the above regulations. Repairs and cleansing were carried out in 21 houses and licences issued. 26 applications were received for the renewal of licences, and these were granted. During the year two licences were revoked.

Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920/1939.

Certificates have been issued under the above Acts in respect of 2 dwelling-houses which were not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.

Houses Erected on Suburban Estates at 31st December, 1942.

(Including houses erected on the outskirts for slum clearance purposes.)

Estates.	Non-Parlour.	Parlour.	Total.
Dovecot Estate	2,331	686	3,017
Edge Lane Drive Estate	560	311	871
Elms House Estate	252	—	252
Fazakerley Estate	1,030	410	1,440
Finch Lane	54	—	54
Highfield Estate	—	618	618
King Street, etc., Garston	76	—	76
Knotty Ash Estate	389	263	652
Knowsley Estate	874	—	874
Larkhill Estate	476	1,834	2,310
,, ,, (Flats)	90	120	210
Norris Green Estate	4,730	2,965	7,695
Pinehurst Road Estate	287	395	682
Ronald Street	78	—	78
Sparrow Hall Estate	*531	63	594
,, ,, ,, (Flats)	36	—	36
Speke (Banks Lane) Estate	286	—	286
Speke	951	667	1,618
,, (Flats)	—	8	8
Speke Road (Flats)	312	—	312
Springwood Estate	250	1,249	1,499
,, ,, (Flats)	—	49	49
Walton-Clubmoor Estate	1,525	1,671	3,196
Woolton	416	73	489
Partly-developed Estates	—	554	554
Total within the area of the City ...	15,534	11,936	27,470
Huyton Farm Estate	937	79	1,016
Knowsley Estate	3,631	710	4,341
,, ,, (Flats)	108	—	108
Total outside the City boundary	4,676	789	5,465
Grand Total	20,210	12,725	32,935

*Including 20 experimental non-timber houses.

Housing Statistics.

The number of houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts was 16,955, and the number of inspections made for the purpose was 19,705.

Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied under the Public Health Act in respect of 18,935 houses. The number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices was 11,172, and 7,048 defective dwelling-houses were rendered fit in consequence of informal action.

Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

78,471 visits were made to houses in connection with the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act.

Houses Owned by the Local Authority.

Total number of houses and flats owned by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1942 (excluding 20 houses built under the powers of the Housing Acts and subsequently sold).. 41,959

Number of houses built in the last two years under—

1. Housing Act, 1936, Part III ... ... Nil
2. ,, ,, ,, Part V 293

The following table shows the accommodation which has been provided in the Corporation's housing and rehousing schemes up to 31st December, 1942:—

No. of rooms per dwelling (exclusive of bathroom, sculleries, etc.)	Number of Houses and Flats erected.					Totals.
	On Suburban Estates.			In Central Areas.		
	Houses.	Aged persons' cottages.	Flats.	Houses.	Flats.	
1	—	130	18	—	223	371
2	—	220	98	—	1,737	2,055
3	1,422	—	251	18	3,503	5,194
4	17,570	—	207	158	3,143	21,078
5	12,849	—	151	18	230	13,248
6	18	—	—	—	14	32
7	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	31,860	350	725	194	8,850	41,979

Rentals.

The weekly rentals of flats (including rates), range from 2/9½ for a bed living room flat to 11/- for a five bedroom flat. The inclusive weekly rentals of houses vary between 8/3 for the non-parlour type, and 19/5 for the parlour type, and 23/6 per week for houses with garages.

General Statistics.

Area of City	27,321 acres.
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1942	196,066
Number of structurally separate dwellings occupied (1931 Census)...	173,938
Rateable value	£6,624,027
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£23,593

APPENDIX A.

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Birth-Rates, Death-Rates, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1942.

England and Wales, London, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns. (Provisional Figures)

—	Rate per 1,000 Population.		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	
	Live Births.	Still-births.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years).	Total Deaths under one year.
England and Wales	15·8	0·54	11·6	0·00	...	0·01	0·00	0·02	0·05	0·09	5·2	49
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	17·3	0·66	13.3	0·00	...	0·02	0·00	0·03	0·06	0·09	7·5	59
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	18·4	0·62	12·1	0·00	...	0·01	0·00	0·02	0·04	0·10	4·8	46
London	14·0	0·48	13·9	0·00	...	0·01	0·00	0·04	0·02	0·07	8·6	60
Liverpool	20·5	0·82	14·0	0·01	...	0·04	0·01	0·02	0·15	0·05	6·3	76

	Puerperal Sepsis,	Others.	Total.
The maternal mortality rates (provisional) for England and Wales are as follows : per 1,000 Total Births ...	0·42	1·59	2·01

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during the year 1942.

Causes of Death.	Net Deaths at Various Ages, of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths in Liverpool District, whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents."
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.								
		Under 1	1—	3—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	
All Causes { Certified	9349	1033	171	85	219	325	926	2563	4027	10342
All Causes { Uncertified	39	6	—	2	2	2	6	11	10	39
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	4
2. Measles	25	4	15	1	4	1	—	—	—	28
3. Scarlet Fever	4	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	4
4. Whooping Cough	15	6	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	16
5. Diphtheria	99	6	17	21	53	1	—	—	1	116
6. Influenza	37	3	—	—	1	2	3	17	11	37
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	17	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	1	17
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever	38	10	12	4	3	2	2	1	4	47
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	653	5	4	1	11	141	262	197	32	693
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	124	13	25	7	21	27	19	9	3	147
11. Syphilis	34	2	—	—	—	—	5	18	9	42
12. General Paralysis of the Insane	14	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	—	14
13. Cancer	1279	—	—	1	2	5	109	596	566	1441
14. Diabetes	64	—	—	—	2	—	7	25	30	74
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage	593	—	—	—	—	2	13	199	379	635
16. Heart Disease	1889	—	—	—	8	16	118	481	1266	2045
17. Aneurysm	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	563	—	—	—	1	2	6	114	440	603
19. Bronchitis	650	37	6	4	2	3	34	210	354	681
20. Pneumonia (all forms)	606	264	25	7	7	12	49	115	127	656
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	110	6	7	1	1	3	16	40	36	122
22. Peptic Ulcer	85	—	—	—	—	1	18	44	22	107
23. Diarrhoea, etc.	118	85	5	—	1	3	7	9	8	132
24. Appendicitis	27	—	—	1	2	5	2	11	6	32
25. Cirrhosis of Liver	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	15
26. Other Diseases of Liver	21	—	—	—	1	2	2	8	8	28
27. Other Digestive Diseases	122	7	—	4	5	1	14	49	42	143
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	222	1	1	2	6	7	27	90	85	239
29. Puerperal Sepsis	10	—	—	—	—	4	6	—	—	11
30. Other Puerperal Causes	20	—	—	—	—	4	16	—	—	23
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	461	455	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	515
32. Senility	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	259	307
33. Suicide	56	—	—	—	—	2	12	25	17	60
34. Other Violence	427	14	20	22	43	33	64	109	122	479
35. Other Defined Causes	717	121	22	9	41	47	106	173	198	858
36. Causes Ill-defined or unknown	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	6
Totals	9388	1039	171	87	220	328	932	2574	4037	10381

CITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Infant Mortality during the year 1942.

Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 2 Weeks.	2 Weeks and under 3 Weeks.	3 Weeks and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 9 Months.	9 Months and under 12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes. Certified	299	72	50	36	457	196	217	107	56	1033
All Causes. Uncertified	5	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	6
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	4
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	6
Diphtheria	—	—	3	—	3	1	1	—	1	6
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	3	10
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	5
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	4	10
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	3	1	12
Convulsions	2	1	1	2	6	2	2	2	1	13
Bronchitis	—	1	—	5	6	9	9	10	3	37
Pneumonia (all forms)	14	16	14	9	53	73	82	36	20	264
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	1	2	1	4	26	39	10	6	85
Other Diseases of Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation	1	1	1	—	3	3	2	—	—	8
Injury at Birth	37	4	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	41
Atelectasis	33	5	—	1	39	2	1	1	—	43
Malformations	31	13	3	3	50	10	3	3	3	69
Premature Birth	170	27	19	11	227	23	1	—	—	251
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	1	3	2	8	10	16	3	—	37
Other Causes	13	2	4	2	21	29	47	23	8	128
	304	72	50	36	462	196	218	107	56	1039

Net Births in the year { Legitimate ... 12,858 ; Illegitimate ... 871 }

Net Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants 946 ; Illegitimate Infants 93 }

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1942.

DISEASES	SEX		AGE—BELOW																					REGISTRATION DISTRICT (SOUTH)	REGISTRATION DISTRICT (NORTH)	TOTALS.
	Males.	Females.	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	90	Over 90			
ALL CAUSES	5047	4341	1039	113	58	44	43	136	85	148	179	178	200	226	328	351	557	719	944	1094	1105	969	814	55	3621	5767	9388
I.—Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	648	471	55	59	27	18	20	65	32	83	96	78	89	80	67	78	80	60	66	34	17	7	8	...	317	802	1119
II.—Cancer and other Tumours	677	632	1	...	...	...	1	3	3	3	3	4	15	25	70	79	124	186	222	214	166	120	68	2	553	756	1309
III.—Rheumatism and other General Diseases	50	134	1	...	...	...	2	2	12	10	10	2	13	4	9	7	12	19	18	29	19	9	6	...	81	103	184
IV.—Diseases of the Blood	33	39	2	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	3	2	4	4	1	6	7	9	11	11	3	3	...	29	43	72
V.—Chronic Poisoning	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
VI.—Diseases of Nervous System	412	401	82	14	1	3	1	8	6	10	8	15	8	11	20	26	55	56	91	122	119	100	54	3	261	552	813
VII.—Diseases of Circulatory System	1253	1201	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	3	15	29	24	24	48	56	112	177	250	376	466	444	398	23	911	1543	2454
VIII.—Diseases of Respiratory System	831	535	307	24	14	7	5	6	4	6	12	16	8	22	53	38	83	106	138	149	155	118	92	3	557	809	1366
IX.—Diseases of Digestive System	222	161	92	2	3	3	2	6	3	10	2	5	6	10	22	23	23	41	40	38	27	17	8	...	174	209	383
X.—Diseases of Genito Urinary System	223	160	14	1	...	1	1	3	5	1	9	4	7	13	13	20	22	33	52	58	53	49	24	...	186	197	383
XI.—Diseases of Pregnancy	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	9	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17	30
XII.—Diseases of Skin	14	19	14	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	1	1	3	...	...	...	2	31	33
XIII.—Diseases of Bones	11	11	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	20	22
XIV.—Congenital Malformations	42	33	69	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	35	75
XV.—Diseases of Early Infancy	227	159	386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	214	386
XVI.—Old Age	114	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	19	32	65	123	20	53	214	267
XVII.—Deaths from Violence	285	198	14	10	10	12	10	34	9	20	15	16	16	27	17	23	35	27	49	38	34	35	29	3	265	218	483
XVIII.—Ill-defined Diseases	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Class 1.—Typhoid Fever	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Cerebro-spinal Fever	19	19	10	10	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	11	27	38
Scarlet Fever	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Whooping Cough	3	12	6	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	15
Diphtheria	50	49	6	9	8	8	13	42	11	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	12	87	99
Erysipelas	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
Tub., of Respiratory System	390	263	5	3	1	...	1	2	9	61	80	65	77	65	55	51	55	48	43	19	9	3	1	...	185	468	653
,, Meningitis	34	33	10	11	11	3	2	7	8	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	52	67
,, Intestine and Peritonitis	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15	20
,, Other Organs	19	18	3	2	1	2	...	3	1	4	2	5	2	3	1	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	8	29	37
Dysentery	7	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	4	11
Malaria	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Syphilis	26	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	4	6	4	4	5	2	2	...	...	13	21	34
Locomotor Ataxia	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	5	6
General Paralysis Insane	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14
Influenza	23	14	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	4	5	1	7	1	3	1	6	...	22	15	37
Measles	10	15	4	14	1	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	19	25
Acute Poliomyelities	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other Infectious Diseases	21	10	4	2	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	5	1	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	14	17	31
Class 2.—Cancer, Buccal Cavity	39	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	17	9	7	1	...	22	24	46
,, Stomach	183	124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	14	14	23	46	64	49	50	29	11	...	121	186	307
,, Liver	12	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	3	6	1	6	5	...	16	10	26
,, Intestines	156	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	15	14	22	28	47	64	47	35	21	1	125	178	303
,, Respiratory System	147	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	12	18	21	43	38	24	13	5	3	...	74	111	185
,, Female Genital Organs	...	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	4	10	10	17	25	19	5	9	6	4	...	46	67	113
,, Breast	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	9	12	19	14	15	21	8	9	6	...	56	61	117
,, Skin	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	4	2	1	5	2	...	5	15	20
,, Other Organs	115	47	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	4	2	5	7	13	17	24	23	28	18	14	1	76	86	162
Non-Malignant Tumours	15	15	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	2	2	2	3	7	3	3	...	...	1	...	12	18	30
Class 3.—Rheumatic Fever	17	25	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	6	8	2	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	15	27	42
Chronic Rheumatism	12	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	4	...	1	...	5	4	7	7	8	7	4	...	21	32	53
Diabetes	17	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	3	12	9	15	11	2	2	...	30	34	64
Diseases of Thyroid	3	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	8	7	15
Other General Diseases	1	9	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
Class 4.—Anaemia	18	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	4	4	9	10	9	3	3	...	18	29	47
Leukaemia	12	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	8	17
Other Diseases of the Blood	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
Class 5.—Alcoholism	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Other Chronic Poisoning	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Class 6.—Encephalitis	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
Meningitis	16	8	12	5	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	19	24
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
Cerebral Haemorrhage	284	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	10	17	46	51	85	117	113	95	52	2	198	395	593
Paralysis	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	2	2	1	3	11	14
Epilepsy	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...	2	5	4	2	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	11	16	27
Convulsions (under 5 years)	8	7	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	15
Other Diseases of Nervous System	25	22	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	1	2	9	5	4	4	2	5	3	3	...	1	1	...	...	17	30	47
Mastoid Disease	47	32	56	6	...	3	1	...	2	2	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	58	79
Class 7.—Pericarditis	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	5
Acute Endocarditis	9	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	8	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	16	13	29
Valvular Diseases	100	140	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	10	17	14	13	22	16	24	19	27	23	26	15	7	...	96	144	240
Diseases of Myocardium	664	689	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	3	14	21	39	78	127	188	278	290	292	16	409	944	1353
Angina Pectoris	130	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	11	24	28	35	52	18	16	4	...	95	97	192
Other Diseases of Heart	41	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	3	4	9	8	14	11	8	4	1	34	36	70
Aneurysm	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Arterio-Sclerosis	244	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	30	37	83	101	103	90	6	215	245	460
Gangrene	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	2	8	10
High Blood Pressure	50	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	10	8	13	13	25	9	...	...	37	46	83
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	7	10
Class 8.—Diseases of Larynx	3	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Bronchitis	432	218	37	4	2	3	1	1	1	...	3	3	1	11	19	21	48	65	76	92	105	86	69	2	238	412	650
Broncho-pneumonia	216	190	224	14	6	2	3	2	1	...	1	8	1	3	10	6	9	20	20	24	24	15	13	...	172	234	406
Pneumonia	114	86	40	4	1	1	1	3	1	4	7	3	4	4	16	8	15	11	26	23	17	8	3	...	103	97	200
Pleurisy	15	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	3	1	...	...	6	13	19
Pulmonary Congestion	16	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	8	7	1	8	21	29
Asthma	18	13	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	3	1	2	4	8	3	3	...	...	...	17	14	31
Other Respiratory Diseases	17	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	5	2	6	3	3	2	1	...	...	...	10	16	26
Class 9.—Diseases of Buccal Cavity	7	7	2	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	7	14
Ulcer of Stomach, etc.	73	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	9	9	12	15	8	11	8	3	...	...	49	36	85
Other Diseases of Stomach	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	3	6
Diarrhoea & Enteritis	63	55	85	2	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	1	5	1	1	2	5	2	1	3	2	...	44	74	118
Appendicitis	16	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	4	4	4	1	...	1	...	9	18	27
Hernia	12	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	7	7	3	7	4	3	...	17	19	36
Intestinal Obstruction	28	23	4	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	6	4	4	9	6	6	2	1	...	24	27	51
Cirrhosis—Non-Alcoholic	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	4	6	10
Other Diseases of Liver	5	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	3	5	1	2	...	...	9	12	21
Peritonitis	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	...	8	5	13
Class 10.—Acute Nephritis	13	7	1	1	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	9	11	20
Chronic Nephritis	97	105	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	1	5	8	10	12	14	26	34	29	22	23	10	...	102	100	202
Other Diseases of Kidneys	29	23	12	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	4	3	2	4	5	7	4	3	...	17	35	52
Disease of Bladder	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	5	1	5	3	...	11	10	21
,, Urethra	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	...	5	4	9
,, Prostate	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	14	21	15	7	...	33	31	64
,, Uterus	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Other Diseases of Female Gen. Organs	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
Class 11.—Puerperal Sepsis	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	10
Other Puerperal Causes	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	11	20
Class 12.—Cellulitis	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	7
Other Diseases of Skin	10	16	13	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	24	26
Class 13.—Diseases of Bones	10	9	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	17	19
,, Other Organs of Movement	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Class 14.—Malformations	42	33	69	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	35	75
Class 15.—Congenital Debility	19	18	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	22	37
Premature Birth	145	106	251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	134	251
Injury at Birth	28	13	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	22	41
Atelectasis	30	13	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	26	43
Other Diseases of early Infancy	5	9	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	14
Class 16.—Old Age	114	153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	19	32	65	123	20	53	214	267
Class 17.—																											
Inquests. Suicide by Coal Gas	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	4	1	4	3	2	2	4	3	4	1	...	19	15	34
Hanging	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Poison	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Cut Throat	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	3	5
High Place	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Other Forms	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Homicide	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Accidental Poisoning (Gas)	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	2	8
,, ,, (not Gas)	5	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	8	8
,, Burns, etc.	12	31	...	7	5	2	1	5	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	4	...	2	...	6	2	2	...	23	20	43
,, Suffocation	7	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
,, Drowning	46	3	...	1	...	1	1	6	2	2	4	3	2	5	3	1	7	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	33	16	49
,, Road Accidents	75	34	...	1	1	6	6	15	2	4	3	2	4	4	4	5	4	7	13	11	7	5	5	...	66	43	109
Other Violence	103	93	6	1	4	2	2	7	5	12	3	9	4	9	6	10	11	11	22	14	11	24	20	3	98	98	196
Class 18.—Ill-defined Causes	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
MALES			601	62	26	22	17	88	32	76	66	88	90	125	196	231	346	433	576	633	592	436	296	15	1925	3122	5047
FEMALES			438	51	32	22	26	48	53	72	113	90	110	101	132	123	211	286	368	461	513	533	518	40	1696	2645	4341